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U. S. Foreign Trade in Yarns

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DESPITE an extensive textile-manufacturing industry the United States annually imports a considerable quantity of foreign yarns. The bulk of its domestic production is consumed within the industry, less than 2½ per cent of the yarns manufactured for sale being exported. United States imports of all classes of yarns during 1926 aggregated 20,830,000 pounds, valued at \$17,705,000, against 21,000,000 pounds, with a value of \$22,095,000, in 1925. Exports, which consist chiefly of cotton yarns, in 1926 exceeded imports in quantity by 18 per cent, but fell 25 per cent below them in value. The total exportation of all classes of yarns amounted to 24,650,000 pounds, valued at \$13,298,000, in 1926, compared with 22,298,000 pounds, worth \$12,892,000, in 1925.

During the first half of 1927 both exports and imports were larger than during the corresponding period of 1926. Imports of all classes of yarns increased from a total of 10,176,000 pounds, with a value of \$9,561,000, in the first half of 1926 to 15,680,000 pounds, worth \$10,965,000, in the first six months of 1927—a gain of 54 per cent in quantity but of only 15 per cent in value. Exports of all classes of yarns totaled 14,332,000 pounds, valued at \$7,376,000, in the first half of 1927, compared with 12,501,000 pounds, with a value of \$7,033,000, in the corresponding period of 1926.

Rayon Yarns Comprised Half of Yarn Imports in 1926.

Rayon yarns, threads, and filaments constituted almost half of the total quantity of yarns imported in 1926 and amounted to 10,063,000 pounds or about 44 per cent more than the quantity in 1925. The decreased from 51,792,000 pounds in domestic production of rayon in 1925 to 65,750,000 in 1926, but the output has been insufficient to meet the rapidly growing demand for rayon and both imports and production are on the increase. Imports during the first half of 1927 amounted to 7,927,000 pounds—63 per cent in excess of imports during the corresponding period of 1926.

Cotton and Schappe Silk Yarns Rank Next in Importance.

In 1926 cotton yarns ranked next in importance to rayon yarns in imports, from the standpoint of both quantity and value, and accounted

for 3,661,000 pounds, valued at \$4,315,000, compared with 3,619,000 pounds, worth \$5,316,000, in 1925. Imports of cotton yarns during the first half of 1927 came in at about the same rate as in the corresponding period of 1926.

From the standpoint of value, imports of spun silk or schappe silk yarn come next. They declined, however, from a total of 1,382,000 pounds, valued at \$5,130,000, in 1925 to 582,000 pounds, worth \$1,824,000, in 1926—a decrease of 58 per cent in quantity and of 64 per cent in value. The depressed condition of the silk manufacturing industry in the United States during 1926 probably accounts for this falling off in imports of schappe silk yarns. Imports of this class of yarns increased considerably during the first half of the current year as compared with receipts during the like period of 1926.

Marked Increase in Imports of Jute Yarns in 1927.

Imports of jute yarns rose from 777,000 pounds in 1925 to 1,463,000 in 1926 and showed a further increase during the first half of 1927 to 2,426,000 pounds as against only 246,000 imported in the first six months of 1926. The price declined from about 16 cents per pound in the first half of 1926 to 11 cents in the corresponding period of 1927. At present, however, no information is available in the Textile Division to account for this enormous increase in imports.

Wool and Mohair Yarns Imported Probably Consist of Novelties.

In comparison with the total mill consumption in the United States imports of wool and mohair yarns are relatively unimportant and probably include a high proportion of novelty or specially lines, the demand for which would fluctuate with style trends and the margins between foreign and domestic prices. The wool manufacturing industry experienced a difficult year in 1926—a condition which probably accounts for the decreased imports of wool and mohair yarns as compared with 1925. A further decline occurred in the first six months of 1927 when imports of these two classes of yarns totaled 165,000

pounds, valued at \$255,000, against 352,000 pounds, worth \$517,000, in the corresponding period of 1926.

United Kingdom Supplies Flax Yarns.

The domestic linen industry spins yarns for its own use from imported flax and in addition imports a part of its yarn requirements (estimated at 15 per cent by the United States Tariff Commission in a survey published in 1923)—principally from the United Kingdom, but smaller quantities come from Italy, Germany, France, Belgium, and Canada. Imports of flax, hemp, and ramie yarns amounted to 2,727,000 pounds, valued at \$1,330,000, in 1926 compared with 2,648,000 pounds, worth \$1,394,000, in 1925. A slight decline in the volume of such imports was registered during the current year.

Coir Yarn Used for Mats and Matting.

Coir yarn (coir being the fiber prepared from the outer husk of the coconut) is used in the manufacture of mats, matting, rugs, and carpets in the United States and imports of coir yarn consumed by the mat and matting industry. The census figures for 1925 showed a decline of 10 per cent in the value of production of grass and coir mats and matting compared with 1923. The imports of coir yarn dropped from 4,445,000 pounds in 1925 to 1,670,000 in 1926 but showed an increase of 43 per cent in the first half of 1927 compared with the first half of 1926—probably an indication of renewed activity in the mat and matting industry.

Principal Numbers of Cotton Yarns Imported for Consumption.

Statistics of the imports into the United States entered for consumption, including both entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouse for consumption, during the calendar year 1926, show a total of 3,592,373 pounds, valued at \$4,245,356, including 69,946 pounds of yarn "not bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied" and 3,522,427 pounds of "bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied" yarns.

Principal Uses of Imported Cotton Yarns.

In 1920 the United States Tariff Commission published a survey, Cotton Yarn—Import and Export

Trade in Relation to the Tariff (Tariff Information Series No. 12), in which the principal uses of imported cotton yarns were discussed. The following excerpts from this report are believed to be still pertinent:

The United States consumes more pounds of raw cotton and spins more pounds of cotton yarn than any other country. It produces over 99 per cent of the cotton yarns required for domestic industry; in fact, the import and export trade together do not amount to 1 per cent of the domestic production.

Of the cotton yarns imported into this country, the United Kingdom supplies not only the greater part—about 85 per cent—but also the greater part in each line with the exception of three. Polished yarns and Turkey-red yarns are normally imported largely from Germany, and embroidery yarns from Switzerland.

The largest import is of lace yarns for the lace curtain and Levers lace industries. The second largest import is of soft-spun yarns for mercerization and for combination with silk; this includes yarns for knitting, for embroidering, and for interweaving with silk in ribbons, hatbands, and broad silks.

Cotton yarns are used for a great variety of purposes and in tariff discussions this fact is sometimes apparently overlooked and attention is centered on weaving yarns, whereas imports are mainly other than weaving yarns. Of the yarns that are imported for weaving, the largest portion is for weaving with silk; some is for weaving with wool and mohair, and only a comparatively small amount enters into the manufacture of cotton cloths, the most of which are specialties such as voile, crepe, and towels.

Very few yarn imports are directly competitive and most of them are supplemental only, either because of no domestic supply (this applies to prepared yarns for lace and labels, to Turkey-red yarns for towels and labels, and to fine counts in general or because there is a demand for a kind of yarn not readily obtainable in the United States (this applies particularly to mule-spun Egyptian yarns in special counts or plies).

The United Kingdom supplied the greater part of the 1926 imports of
(Continued on Page 27)

Exit Drummer—Enter Merchandizing Counsellor

THE day of the check-suited, brown - derbied, wise - cracking drummer is gone, perhaps forever. In his place has come the merchandizing counsellor—product of a new school. While it is the primary object of the new type salesman to place orders for merchandise, he realizes that his own success is measured by that of his customers and consequently he does all in his power to help his clientele grow and prosper. He no longer sells, as was often the case in other days, at the retailer's expense; he well knows now the futility of cluttering up retailers' shelves with merchandise it will take too much time to move, "Overstocking" and "unloading" evils are foreign to the merchandizing counsellor; dumping is a lost art as far as he is concerned. The "live wire" today shows the retailer how to turn his stock and then proceeds to help him turn it. He is conversant with successful merchandising policies, proper advertising expenditure, counter displays, window trimming, salesmen's compensation plans and profitable store tactics generally. The salesman occupies a unique position between manufacturer and retailer. He is the emissary of his firm and must carry the goods to Garcia. But when all is said and done, he is the best friend of the retailer and the retail buyer and nowadays he is more often criticized by his house for special attention to his particular trade than by the retailer for inattention to their interests.

These and other interesting facts relative to salesman are contained in an article in Commerce and Finance, based on an interview with William G. Adams by C. W. Steffler. Mr. Adams is executive director of the National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Association.

Statements have come to our attention in recent months to the effect that "the days of the traveling salesman are numbered" owing, it is alleged, to the inroads of present-day merchandising methods, and that it will shortly be necessary to write "In Memoriam" over the representation of the "Knights of the Grip." Such statements are not only unfounded but ridiculous on their face. While it is true that new conditions have made selling on the road somewhat harder and perhaps less remunerative than it used to be, the traveling fraternity is managing to keep pace with the business procession and insuring its future in the economic picture by adaption to the altered scheme of business methods and control.

In order to get some idea of the broad scope of commercial travel and the extent of activities in this fundamental and essential branch of distribution, it may be of interest to note that there are at present in the United States 912,000 road representatives of 201,000 manufacturers. The National Council of Traveling Salesmen's Association is composed of thirty-eight association of traveling men, of whom approximately 225,000 are directly affiliated with its constituent trade and territorial di-

visions. About 80,000 of these men travel out of New York City. If the present situation were as bad for salesmen as the pessimists would have us believe, the results would certainly show up in our membership roster. It is only logical to assume that if the last few years had been as precarious for salesmen as they are alleged to have been, the council's membership would have declined to some extent. But such has not been the case. On the contrary, there appears still to be an actual dearth of good salesmen as indicated by the files of our employment bureau, which show on the average six requests for "Sales Help Wanted" to one in the "Situation Wanted" column.

Of course, the salesman's lot is by no means all that he might wish. Despite a constant increase in the cost of working on the road, outside of the specialty lines there is a tendency for commissions to remain on the same level that they were twenty years ago—in some cases they are even less. Where a man used to spend \$75 a week, it now costs him from \$125 to \$150, and where the outlay formerly was \$150, it has risen to \$200 to \$225, owing to higher railroad rates, Pullman surcharges, the high cost of entertaining prospective buyers and mounting costs of hotel accommodations and supplementaries. Directly or indirectly this comes out of the salesman's earnings except in the case where houses maintain out-of-town offices and require their road men to make routine calls on certain accounts whether or not business is in sight. In such cases the travel expense is charged to the particular branch office as a goodwill expense.

This increase in the expense outlay has forced men in some lines—not in basic industries, but in those carrying style merchandise, such as department store salesmen—to carry one or more side-lines. Corset salesmen, for example, may also carry silk hose, ribbon, or other merchandise. In most cases this practice is known to employers, some of whom do not object because it removes the probability of their having to increase the commission rate in order to keep their men satisfied. This is a short-sighted policy, however, inasmuch as divided effort means divided volume, which in the final analysis must entail a loss all around.

There has been a good deal of speculation about the effects on the salesmen of piecemeal, or hand-to-mouth buying methods now in vogue. While it is true that this practice, which is another name for the application of the budget and control system in merchandising, does increase the number of trips necessary to cover a given territory or procure a given volume, the total volume in dollars has about doubled, which so far has taken care of the additional time, effort and expense entailed. For example, where a store formerly bought six times a year at an average order assumed to be \$5,000, today it may place or-

ders twenty times a year with an average order of \$3,000. If anything, the effect of the new system renders necessary a greater number of salesmen to cover a given territory than formerly.

Group buying is another innovation which has an undeniable effect on the sphere of the traveling salesman. Quite a few New York manufacturers catering to department store trade are trying to rely for the bulk of their business on resident buyers, chain stores and store groups. But the realization is gaining ground that "placing all the eggs in one basket" and depending on large-size group orders from a relatively few resident buying offices is a hazardous policy, for in the event of any local market disturbance either through economic causes or artificially created, or through disfavor of buyers, the manufacturers are left high and dry with no other source of sales outlet.

While on the spread of group buying in its effect on the future of the salesman, it should be pointed out that probably not more than ten to fifteen per cent of all the merchandise for resale made in this country is bought on the group plan. The country's normal annual increase in consumption is unquestionably greater than the gain in group buying volume in recent years and there is really more independent business to be had now than ever. Traveling salesmen are the logical means of getting this business, for the reason that the smaller stores cannot afford to send buyers to market as often as the larger stores.

One of the effects of group buying, not only favorable to salesmen, but which is tending to react harmfully upon its own authors, the department stores themselves, is that many of the most successful buyers of those stores resent this dictation from group stores themselves, is that many of the most successful buyers of those stores resent this dictation from group heads, hundreds of them having already resigned and opened up their own specialty shops across the street from their former employers. Thus a large portion of the volume, lost by group buying is offset by the new competition.

The growth of chain stores has cut into the independent retailer and has affected the traveling man somewhat, but here again in my opinion since dollar volume is what counts, this has increased sufficiently so far to offset this added competition. The chain store may sell a number of different commodities, but the aggregate sold does not affect any of the lines very much. For instance, the 5 and 10 cent store sells drug and toilet articles, but it is not a drug store. It sells ladies' hats but it is not a millinery store. It sells candy, but it is not a confectionary store. It sells household tools, but it is not a hardware store, and so on down the list.

Take another example: Whereas some volume is lost to hardware salesmen through the inroads of chain store selling, in its place there

have grown up a number of new and supplementary outlets for hardware specialties, in addition to their regular hardware trade, such as the distribution of cutlery and electrical appliances to drug stores, the sale of lawn mowers and garden tools to furniture stores, the development of houseware departments in grocery stores, the increasing demand for small automobile accessories and tools in garages, and various other articles that find a logical place in sporting goods stores, stationary stores, etc.

As the house-to-house canvassing, while it is a serious drain in certain lines and a thorn in the side of the retailers, its novelty is somewhat worn out and housewives are beginning to resent the frequent and insistent demands of the bell-ringers. The salesmen feel that this form of distribution has about reached its point of normal saturation, and that its menace will decrease rather than increase from now on. Also they point out that the selling costs under house-to-house distribution equal, if they do not exceed, those of combined wholesale and retail distribution. In this connection, a recent survey by the National Retail Goods Association revealed that the consumer obtained either better value for the same money or the same value for less in the retail store than at the front door.

The budget system, instead of being detrimental to the interests of the salesman, really in the long run helps him, as well as the retailer. The retailer who has kept proper records of business for three or four years and who knows his stock can determine his probable needs with greater ease and then is ready to meet the salesman and to place orders intelligently. As has been pointed out, the salesman is desirous of placing only orders that will stick; if the store cannot handle goods ordered, both are losers.

In the past there has been a regrettable disposition on the part of some retailers to regard salesmen as pests rather than as their most valuable allies. Salesmen have frequently been approached by a small retailer in his store under the impression that they were customers, only to be greeted, when they identified themselves, by some such remarks as, "Oh, I thought you were a customer. I can't see you today. Come back some other time." Another erstwhile favorite practice has been to adopt a bursqueness and indifference toward the salesman in the belief that such a policy is necessary to obtain better terms and prices. But both these practices are now waning and farsighted buyers and merchants make a point of gaining and holding the friendship of the salesmen who call upon them.

One of the greatest weaknesses of distribution today is the theoretical salesman, the executive who lacks practical experience and who consequently cannot know what the shooting is like on the firing line. In such cases salesmen are frequently whipped instead of led. The ideal
(Continued on Page 24)

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L-1	L-4	F-9	T-55
L11½	L-20	F-10	D L
L-2	S-5	T-13	D L Heavy

The "L" Series is for general lubrication and takes the place of ordinary lubricating oils and greases.

The "S" Series are Stainless Oils. S-5 is thinner in consistency than any of the "L" Series of Absorbed Oils, while S-6 is equal to L-0 in consistency.

The "T" Series gets its initial from Twister Grease, and is used in cotton mills.

All the varieties of the "L" and "S" Series are numbered in sequence of their increase in consistency—i. e., the lower the number, the thinner the product; and the higher the number, the denser the product. L-20 is the densest of this series.

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The "F" Series is too heavy to feed through an oil cup, and it is generally used where lubricating grease works best, and has been used in the past. The No. 9 of this series is of a soft semi-solid consistency, and No. 10 is heavier.

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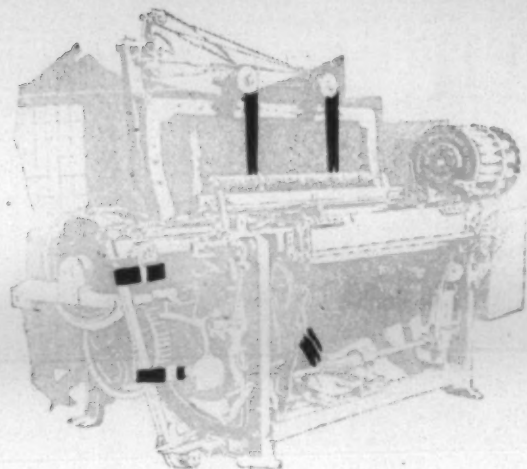
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Tensile Strength of Rayon Improves

The strength of the rayon produced by several American manufacturers has been improved during the year. This fact is shown by test data obtained in connection with research work at the Bureau of Standards; and is true whether the rayon is wet or dry when tested, says Charles W. Schoffstall, Chief, Textile Section U. S. Bureau of Standards, in the Daily News Record.

Many research workers in the rayon field have enthused over the possibilities of improving rayon because of its synthetic nature as compared with the other textile fibers, which for possible improvements require cultivation in the case of vegetable fibers, and extensive breeding in the case of the animal fibers. This is apparent at once, when the different results obtained by the four commercially used rayon processes are considered. Small changes in the manufacturing procedure are at times capable of greatly altering the properties of the finished product. Opportunity for enhancing desirable properties is afforded to some extent by manipulation of the processes.

Cooperative Effort Needed.

The investigation of these processes is being conducted by the individual manufacturers. There is a need, however, for co-operative effort in the general field of cellulose chemistry for studying the fundamental properties of the basic materials and products. It is only a question of time until the rayon manufacturers will realize this need as have the silk, cotton and wool manufacturers.

The research work at the bureau is planned on fundamental lines. The effect of moisture and the aging properties are being studied. Neither of these projects has progressed sufficiently so that any definite conclusions can be stated at this time. Most of the effort thus far has been in the establishment of testing procedures. For instance, it was found that adequate methods were not available for differentiating some of the types, for testing stress-strain qualities, for measuring wet tensile properties, for measuring purity of the cellulose product, etc. Research is dependent on having adequate test methods available.

How to Distinguish.

Two methods were developed for distinguishing cuprammonium from viscose rayon. Both of these are based on the fact that residual impurities are present in minute quantities in the finished product. One method is based on the discovery that cuprammonium rayon shows a copper content ranging from 0.001 to 0.0002 per cent. This probably remains from the ammoniacal copper oxide which is used to dissolve the cotton linters. The other method is based on the fact that a trace of sulphur occurs as a residual impurity in viscose rayon. This latter test is useful for untreated rayons, but bleaching, dyeing, etc., may add to or subtract from this sulphur content.

The recording of stress-strain data offered another interesting problem. Strength and stretch are important properties and means for measuring them should be simple, accurate, and reproducible. Preferably, they should be recorded automatically in the form of curves so that any change in the stress-strain relation may be noted. Such a method was not available in the form desired for filaments or strands. Accordingly an equitension lea method was developed.

This method, which is based on the skein or lea test, is essentially as follows: The yarn is wound with controlled tension around an elongated U-shaped rod of sufficient diameter to permit insertion of a transfer clamp between the two layers of yarn. Using the clamp, the yarn is inserted between the jaws of the testing machine, after which the clamp is removed.

Consistent Results Found.

The advantages of this method are that the yarn is under equal tension throughout and this tension is preserved until the start of the test. Consistent results have been obtained.

Apparatus has also been constructed for measuring the effect of temperature on the strength of rayon when wet. This consists essentially of a bath around the jaws of the testing machine. Arrangements for heating the water are attached.

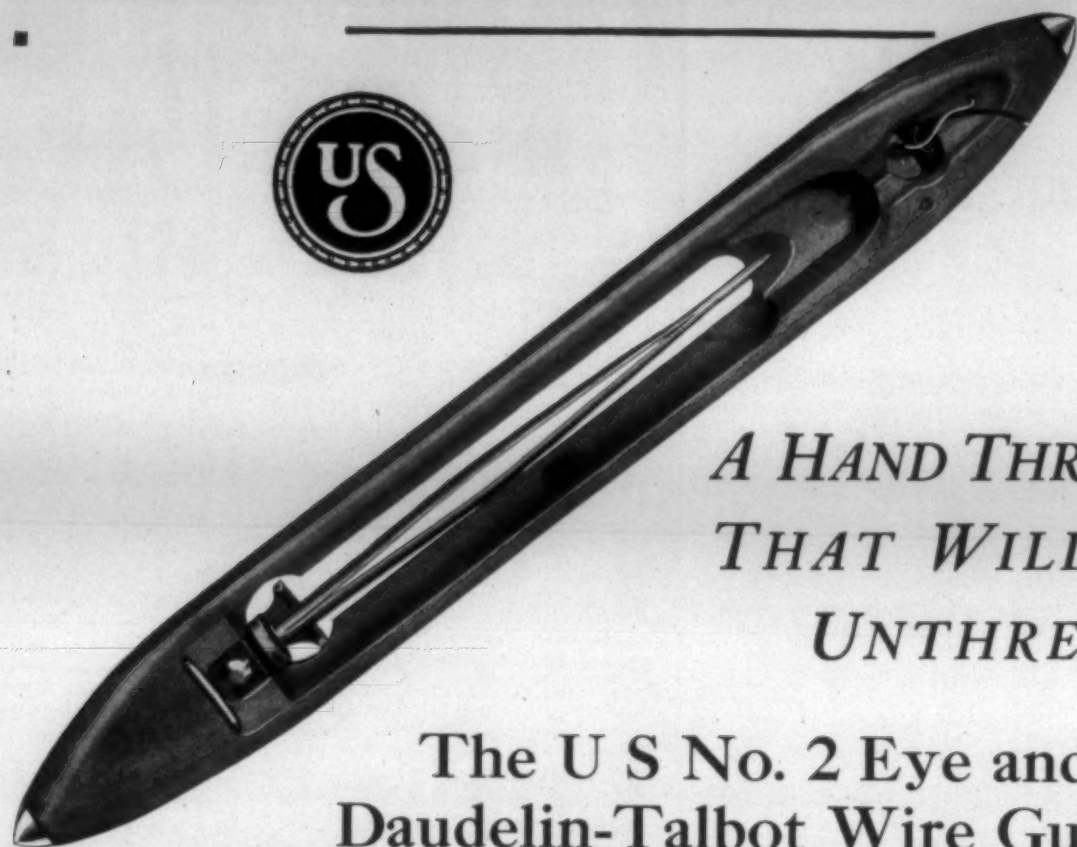
The establishment of testing procedures and the necessary quantitative data will be followed by intensive research on the basic problem: Ascertaining why changes occur in rayon when it is wet or during aging, so that some means for control may be developed.

The bureau has received the co-operation of the rayon manufacturers and hope its work will be supplemented by concerted effort on the part of the manufacturers themselves.

Cotton Ginned 3,505,552 Bales

Cotton from the 1927 crop ginned prior to September 16 amounted to 3,505,552 running bales, against 2,509,103 bales on the same date last year and 4,282,066 bales to September 16, 1925, according to the figures made public by the Census Bureau.

Very nearly one-half of the cotton ginned so far was grown in Texas, the report shows, 1,683,973 bales being reported from that State to September 16, against 1,400,017 bales to the same date last year. The report shows ginnings in other States as follows: Alabama, 447,969 bales, against 225,972 to September 16, 1926; Arizona, 7,722, against 12,705; Arkansas, 90,547, against 132,735; California, 2,312, against 6,618; Florida, 10,937, against 11,430; Georgia, 474,928, against 244,128; Louisiana, 220,959, against 172,321; Mississippi, 364,239, against 7,765; New Mexico, 2,973, against 640; North Carolina, 22,358, against 37,072; Oklahoma, 44,393, against 37,072; Tennessee, 4,437, against 6,916 bales, and all other States, seven bales, against 365 bales.



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If you are weaving off paper tubes or cops, you have probably experienced considerable trouble caused by the variation in the diameter of the tubes. Your spindles hold one tube perfectly, then the next tube is either too small to go on the spindle—or so large that the spindle won't hold it firmly.

The type of split spindle that is being used is sometimes packed with leather to hold tubes with over-size diameters. This helps some, but the strain frequently causes the spindle to break.

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Machine-Sizing Rayon

SIZING of rayon on machines is becoming more popular, if only because of the speed attained, once the beam has been made up. Several methods are given here. The type of machine, whether geared in drive, drying cylinder details and general layout present features of interest to both mill and converter, who are inclined to visualize sizing of rayon too much like slashing of cotton warps, says Robert P. Morningstar, in the Rayon Journal.

Types of Machines.

Some mills have utilized their old cotton salishers, by removing one of the drying cylinders, but in this the drying surface is really too great unless the warps move over rollers placed about one inch from the metal surface. Then tension is also apt to be too great, because of the longer draught from the first guide roll, after leaving the size box, to the turn of the cylinder. In any event, the machine should be gear-driven.

Mills and converters have generally adopted the rayon sizing machines built specially for this purpose. The sizing is from beam to beam, when the yarn runs from the beam through the size box and squeeze rolls and over the drying cylinders of which there are three (3) small ones in one type and one (1) large one (1) small in another. Whereas efficiency has been worked up, there are many points yet to be studied to offset many troubles due in great part to the fact that, if improperly warped, a beam may contain a goodly number of broken ends. As these ends touch the drying cylinders, instead of following through, they stick and wrap around them, making more trouble later for the weaver in piecing in.

Creel to Creel Sizing.

Probably the oldest method of sizing on machines is creel to creel on the same principle as the beam to beam sizing. Although this system has been discarded, when one considers how little tension takes place, it is a very satisfactory method, especially from standpoint of quality sizing.

A layout, requiring more time at its inception than beam to beam sizing, but most logical from every angle of the production chart, is creel to beam sizing. Here, depending upon the number of ends, the threads are run from individual spools to the size box, over the drying cylinders and wound up on a beam at the other end of the machine. The rayon is thus exposed to practically no tension and any loose ends are more quickly detected.

Speed versus Production.

High speed in sizing rayon is poor policy. Where other fibers can withstand tension due to high speeds, rayon is ever subject to elongation (loss of twist,) and the twist removed from rayon will never return. Rayon sized at high speed usually shows many faults on the loom, where the crucial test tapes place. In trying to speed up, dressers are apt to take the view that a heavier size will overcome the chances of not absorbing enough size solution, and although they are beginning to ap-

preciate and understand the great influence which sizing has upon weaving and finishing, many oversize, overheat their cylinders to dry fast and give the weaver needless trouble in broken ends, slack ends and unevenly size warps which chafe badly. Rayon is different, (that's all!), and careful consideration must be given to all details before advocating speed above everything.

Ideal Conditions of The Sizing Room.

The room in which rayon is sized should be the first detail to receive due consideration. It should be at a constant temperature, heated by closed steam coils placed around its walls to maintain an average of 70 to 80 degrees F. There should be means of ventilation at the ceiling or over the machine housing, and if so equipped, with no possibility of draughts that might strike the heated cylinders.

Physical Pressure of the Squeeze Rolls.

How much pressure should be used on the squeeze rolls? That question has been asked more often, perhaps, than any other. Some dressers believe in using as tight a nip as possible to give better penetration. Rayon, when wet, opens wide, almost greedily absorbing moisture. Why try, then, to force the size into the yarn? A tight nip flattens the yarn, the first stage of bruising and elongating of the filaments. It were better to use no nip at all, for there are ways of getting around anything, and one such is a submerged or partially submerged roll under which the ends may pass, taking up plenty of size for this purpose. Also, the yarn may pass under and around a single or double submersion roller, which is recognized everywhere as being as capable a squeeze roller to yield penetration without the latter's disadvantages. The sizes, if thin flowing with wide surface covering, will do the rest.

The most satisfactory temperature of the solution, itself, is between 120 deg. and 125 deg. F. An ordinary angle thermometer should be placed at the low mean of the solution in the box. A solution coming precipitously in contact with a heated metal surface, especially one of much higher temperature, should be at least warm and a warm solution will always penetrate quicker than a cold solution. If a cold solution suddenly meets a hot cylinder surface, the drying action causes brittleness, because the contraction is too rapid. If the size is quick drying and thin flowing, it will not build up on the rollers.

Drying with cylinders under high pressure is another common fault in trying to increase production. Wherever possible to avoid tension plus high heat in drying, rayon warps will show up rounder with more of their original twist left in them. One can readily see that tension is greatest and most likely to take effect when rayon is wet. Without slowing up production in the least, lower pressure will dry the sized warps to better advantage.

(Continued on Page 27)

BRETON MINEROL PROCESS

PATENTED

Supplying an Ingredient Necessary to Best Results
Between the Bale and Finished Yarn

OIL SPRAYING is *accepted* as a systematic treatment of cotton fibre, *proven* in its adjustment to the many mechanical operations leading up to finished yarn.

Simple in form of application, its effect is immediately apparent in the cleaning process, the carding and the quality of the web.

The "invisible" losses are noticeably reduced with the resultant elimination of the unsanitary effects of "fly."

In profit per spindle, a healthy and distinct increase is certified to by representative mill executives who have adopted this form of fibre treatment.

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Inclined Shaft on Pickers.

Editor:

On our pickers we have a long inclined shaft at one end of which there is a pair of mitre gears to be driven by this shaft, and at the other end there is a set of bevel gears. Of the mitre gears, one is on the end of the long shaft and the other meshes into it and drives a horizontal shaft. Now, these gears are continually wearing out. Why is this, and what is the remedy? I might add that the end of the shaft on which the mitre gear is, comes within 1 1/4 inches of the center of the horizontal shaft and this long shaft rises 1/2-inch to the foot. If anybody posted on this, cares to give me some advice on this I will appreciate it.

B. S. T.

Setting of Beaters.

Editor:

How close to feed rolls should the beater blades be set? Picker.

Card Settings.

Editor:

I want to know what settin on cards will stop flyings and get more notes. I am using the following setting on 1 1-16 staple strict middling: Flats 9-10; feed plate 17; licker-in 07; screen under shroud 34; back plate, bottom 17, top 34; cylinder screen, back 17, middle 34, front 1/4; doffer 7; stripping plate 22; stripping comb 17; doffer comb 17; plate between doffer cylinder 22.

Young Carder.

Roll Setting for Fly Frames.

Editor:

Please get this request through Practical Discussion Page. I want a roller setting for fly frames, as follows:

What is setting center to center using 1 1/4" and 1"-1" roller for 1-inch staple, 1 3/4" staple, 1 3-16 staple. Also intermediate same staple, 1 1/4" -1"-1" roller; slubbers same staple, 1 3-16-1-1 roller; drawing same staple, 1 3/4"-1 3/4"-1 3/4"-1 3/4" roller.

Young Carder.

Which Shed is Best?

Editor:

I would like to know which shedding would be best for heavy pick and sley corduroy, and why, open shed, close shed, split shed or compound shed.

Weaver.

Tube Winding.

Editor:

I am operating a model 40 Foster multiple winder, and winding 10 ends on a tube at one time. Now, I want to change this machine so as to run only one end on the tube. The yarns wound is 15-3 ply, ten ends on a tube. I am using a 30T change gear. The tapered pulley measures

1 13-16 inches and tapers from 3 15-16 inches diameter to 3 29-32 inches diameter. The yarn winds around the tube twice and re-crosses five times. The belt which drives the cone pulley runs as far over the big end as it can to get a nice even wind.

Now, as I want to run only one end of 15-3 ply, and which is ten times less or smaller, what change should I make? I cannot put on a change gear ten times smaller as a gear with only 3 teeth would not run. Neither would a tapered pulley be feasible ten times larger. And even if I divide the difference between the change gear and the changed tapered pulley, it will not work. Therefore, I am stuck for fair! How can this change be done without making the machine all over again?

Tube.

Answer to N. C.

Editor:

N. C. wants to know what is meant by pick and pick looms. The Knowles fancy loom is quite similar in general construction to a cam-loom. It is, however, by virtue of the shedding or head motion, adapted for weaving more complicated fabric and in fact, will weave any woolen or worsted fabric that can be woven with harnesses from the simplest to the most intricate. It is provided with a box motion, so that any filling pattern may be woven. The picking motion is arranged to operate both picker sticks at each pick so that the shuttle may be thrown from either side of the loom as occasion demands. When both picker sticks are thrown in at each pick the loom is said to be a pick-and-pick loom.

Tenn.

How Do They Do It?

Editor:

I have read with much interest Mr. Clark's account of his trip to Europe, especially his visit to some of the English mills. If it is in order, I would like to ask a few questions for my own information. I would be glad for Mr. Clark or anyone else to give a little more light on this proposition. In regard to the spinning, Mr. Clark stated that an English mill was running No. 30s and 36s yarn from single creel roving and was drafting from 16 to 16.50,

the yarn being carded yarn from about 1-inch staple. He stated that the mill was using metallic rolls in middle and back, self-weighted and getting a good even yarn.

Now if this be true, why can't American spinners do this? I would like to know if the middle and back rolls were fluted or smooth.

If some good American spinner is doing this I certainly would deem it a favor if he would let me know just how he is doing it. I am running 28s filling, double roving with a draft of about 14 and would be glad to get it cut down to about 10. We are using about 1-inch staple cotton. What I want to know is if England can do that, why can't we do it here in America? Can someone who has been to England please tell me why?

T. B. C.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In replying to the above letter, Mr. Clark stated that he was unable to give further details as to the English spinning, but stated that the mills there were spinning exactly as he reported. He is unable to say why the English mills can do so, but that they are doing it very successfully. We are therefore passing this question along with the hope that some of our readers will answer it.

Answer to Kentucky.

Editor:

In reply to the question by Kentucky in regard to spindle bands, will say that it is not necessary to make bands out of a mixture of yarn and roving. I never have seen any advantage in making bands that way, and it makes a lot of soft yarn. I get the best results with bands made from roving. We make very little soft yarn. Our bands weigh 2 pounds to 100 bands. If bands are made right, it is the way they are tied on that makes them break so often, or too much dampness. We use 6 ends up made from 1.90 roving and pulled through water at the band machines. I keep a daily record of bands tied on 9.152 spindles, the spindles running 60 hours per week. Recent records show for March the average was 72 per day, for April 75, for May 91, for June 92, for July 98 and for August 95.

Do not change the band boys ex-

cept when you have to. Try to keep a good hand who will take an interest in the work and do it right.

Pee Dee.

Answer to Winston-Salem.

Editor:

Regarding the strength of 2 and 3 ply yarn No. 14 1/2 in skeins of 80 ends, also the strength of single ends of 2 and 3 ply, will be pleased to inform that the standard strength of yarn number 14 63-100 twisted into 2 ply is 248 pounds per skein of 80 threads. For 14 65-100 yarn 3 ply the strength standard is 369 pounds. A single end of 2 ply should break at 2 1/4 pounds, and 3 ply should break at 4 1/4 pounds. Going further into details, a single end of number 14 1/2 yarn should break at three-fourths of a pound.

Textile.

Answer to Texas.

Editor:

"Texas" wants to know how to make a good flannel 27 inches wide to weigh 4 75-100 yards per pound. He also wants to use the same yarns to make a good flannel 3 56-100 yards per pound. All to be napped on both sides. Will be glad to advise as to how I make these goods. I use 36 per cent of No. 22s yarn for the warp and 64 per cent of No. 11s for the filling; 1290 ends of warp ends with 24 22-2 ply ends for the selvedge 12 ends on each side. The filling to have 44 picks to the inch. I make my warps so as to have 200 pieces per set of warps off of my section beams. This allows me a length of 56 1/2 yards of cloth per cut, and each cut weighs 12 6-10 pounds.

Now with reference to making the 36-inch flannel from the same yarns, this can be easily done and make it weigh 3 56-100 yards per pound. In the first place 36-inch cloth is exactly 1-3 wider than 27-inch cloth. Therefore if he will divide the 1290 ends used for building his 27-inch flannels, by 3; and add the quotient to the 1290 ends, he will have

$$1290 \div 3 = 430 \times 1290 = 1720 \text{ ends.}$$

Now go ahead and use the same warp yarns and the same filling. Now about the weight. Subtract 3 56-100 from 4 75-100 and the remainder will show that the 4 75-100 cloth is exactly 1-3 lighter than the 3 56-100 cloth is. The percentage of warp and filling will be the same as in the 4 75-100 cloth. 44 picks will be the same, and the weight of a cut will be 16 6-10 pounds per cut, or just about 1-3 heavier than the weight of the 4 75-100 cloth.

Assistant.

Answer to Central.

Editor:

Can cloth be woven as closely as ends called for by the diameter of a yarn? Would advise "Central" that if the diameter of number 80s yarn is 1-259-inch or reduced to

1-246-inch by deducting 10 per cent, it cannot be woven as closely as 246 warp ends to the inch—especially in a plain weave.

There must be room for the filling to be inserted, and if the filling is to be—say 60s and softer twisted than regular warp yarn, it can be readily seen that the filling will take up a good deal of room. The figured diameter of 60s yarn is 1-259-inch. A good rule to follow is to not expect to be able to weave a well balanced piece of cloth on a plain weave with much over 1-3 of the warp ends called for by the diameter of the yarns. Therefore on 80s yarn having a figured diameter of 1-259-inch 80 to 120 warp end would be better than more or less ends employed. And with 60s filling, not much over 75 picks could be employed—although the diameter of this year is 1-224 of an inch. But on special weaves like sateens, ducks, corduroy, cotils, and many other complicated weaves, the above rule would not apply.

Designer.

Answer to Stuck.

Editor:

Judging from the trouble he is having with his freak drawing frame, should state that there may be a gear in the draft line which is marked wrong. This sometimes happens. Next the steel fluted rolls may be over worn down. Again, the sliver may be under-tensioned on this particular frame. Look also at the back to see if the card sliver is fed into the drawing frame in exactly the same way as is the sliver

on the other frames. Weigh the sliver which is being fed into this frame and compare it with other slivers.

See if the sliver trumpet holes are the same as on the other frames. Or the can properly staggered around the coilers. Or the top rolls weighted the same as the other frame. Or the drawing frame all of the same gear, and operated at the same speed. How about the humidity, is this distributed the same on all frames? How about the top and under clearers? After everything has been carefully examined and if no remedy is found—look out as the draw frame may be loaded. There may be one gear too many.

Stone Net

DuPont Has 125th Anniversary

The DuPont Magazine for September appears enlarged in size and profusely illustrated, being a special number issued in commemoration of the 125th anniversary of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. An article of interest to the textile field is by L. A. Yerkes, president of the Du Pont Rayon Co., Inc.

Taking as his subject, "Du Pont's Contribution to the Textile Industry," Mr. Yerkes interestingly tells of du Pont's entry into the making of rayon and briefly sketches the remarkable development of rayon manufacturing in the United States. By way of introduction, Mr. Yerkes states: "When Chardonnet first produced a silk-like fibre by chemi-

cal means in 1884 and organized a company for its manufacture in France, he founded an industry that was destined to grow to astounding proportions. For years its manufacture was confined almost entirely to Europe. Even as late as 1910 there was practically no production and little consumption of this yarn in America. Two years later, however, domestic production had passed the million pound mark, and recent statistics show that in 1926 the United States led all other countries in the manufacture of rayon with an output of nearly sixty-two million pounds." The writer presents pertinent facts relative to du Pont connection with the development of American rayon making and concludes with the statement: "What the production will be or to what further uses rayon will be put during the next generation, one can only imagine."

A valuable contribution to knowledge concerning the development of the American dyestuff industry is made in the article, "The Achievements of a Decade in the Dyestuff Business." The writer is E. G. Robinson, assistant general manager of the dyestuffs department of the du Pont Company. "The du Pont dyestuffs industry, into which the company was led during the world war," says Mr. Robinson, "has now reached a stage of development where it can supply the consuming industries of the United States with a very large percentage of their needs of dyestuffs." Looking back, Mr. Robinson states: "We can all remember

the excitement caused during the early days of the war when it was reported that dyestuffs were becoming scarce because they could not be secured from Germany. People were led to believe that we would all be forced to wear white clothing. Due to the foresight and enterprise of the du Pont Company and other companies which undertook the creation of a dyestuffs industry in this country, the catastrophe—for it would have been a catastrophe—was happily averted."

Continuing, Mr. Robinson presents many interesting facts concerning the part du Pont has played in making American textile manufacturers and others users of dyes independent, in large measure, of foreign sources of supply.

Another highly informative contribution to the Anniversary Number of the Du Pont Magazine is the article by Dr. Charles M. A. Stine, chemical director of the du Pont company. The writer tells of the vital part chemistry plays in American industries, especially one of the diversified chemical manufacturing character of the du Pont Company.

A total of a score of special articles made up the special issue of the magazine. Several of the contributions deal with the history of the du Pont business over the century and a quarter since the concern began making gunpowder in mills built on the Brandywine Creek, near Wilmington, Delaware, in 1802, when Eleuthere Irenee du Pont de Nemours, a young Frenchman, founded E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

The Right Reed for the Right Place

It is now generally accepted that the special Steel Heddle Rayon Reed is the only one capable of weaving rayon properly. This is due to the fact that the wire on the Rayon Reed differs from that on the regular reed. What holds for rayon holds for other yarns as well. A reed adapted to the thread being woven, can produce better results. At the same time it

can not work injuries to itself by performing work unsuited to it.

Use of the right reed in the right place can make the difference between poor cloth and good cloth, between a broken, useless reed, and one ready to carry on indefinitely.

We are always glad to furnish samples on request.

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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44 Franklin St.,
Providence, R. I.

Main Plant:

2100 West Allegheny
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Philadelphia, Pa.

Foreign Office:

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"STEEL HEDDLE" REEDS

The Steel Heddle Line

"Duplex" Loom Harness (complete with Frames and Heddles fully assembled.)

Drop Wires (with Nickel Plated, Copper Plated or Plain Finished).

Heddles
Harness Frames
Selvage Harness
Leno Doups
Jacquard Heddles
Lingoes

Improved Loom Reeds

Leno Reeds
Lease Reeds
Beamer Hecks
Combs

Ball Bearings For Spinning Frames

By S. D. Berg, Textile Engineer of the Fafnir Bearing Co., Charlotte, N. C.

IN connection with the savings made possible through the use of ball bearings on spinning frames and twisters, the following report of tests conducted at the China Grove Cotton Mills, China Grove, N. C., is of unusual interest. The test was made by representatives of the China Grove Cotton Mill, the Whitin Machine Works and the Fafnir Bearing Company and the report is submitted by the latter company:

"The China Grove Cotton Mills of China Grove, N. C., have—at present—80 spinning frames and 36 twisters equipped with ball bearing spinning frame boxes—a total of 776 Fafnir units. Being human, they were interested in knowing just how much cold cash saving—if any—the initial additional cost of \$5000.00 for the ball bearings was netting them; \$5000.00 is worth wondering about. The result of this curiosity was the following test made May 25, 1927 by our engineers under the supervision of the Whitin Machine Company's engineers, whose frames were being tested; the test was, of course, made on only one frame and the total savings determined by multiplying the number of frames.

Equipment Under Test:—

"A 7½ H.P. General Electric Company induction motor, 550 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycles, 1200 R. P. M. driving a Whitin spinning frame of 264 spindles and equipped with the new babbitt bearings was compared with a 7½ H. P. Westinghouse induction motor, 550 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 1200 R. P. M. driving a Whitin spinning frame of 272 spindles and equipped with Fafnir self-aligning ball bearings. Drum speed each frame 1190 R. P. M.

Object of Test.

"The purpose of these tests was to determine the actual saving in power, oil and labor realized from

the use of the Fafnir ball bearings. The comparison is made direct although there are 8 more spindles on the ball bearing equipped frame.

Method of Conducting Tests.

"An Esterline Graphic Wattmeter, with Westinghouse current transformers of a ratio 2:1, was connected to the motor circuit on each frame, and a graphic chart obtained of power input at a known point, namely with drum and empty spindles only running, rolls and ring rail stopped.

Summary of Benefits to Ball Bearings

"1—Annual return of \$75.07 per frame.

"2—Ball bearings pay for themselves in 8 months on power, oil and labor savings alone.

"Figuring very conservatively, this gives a total saving on all frames in power, oil and labor of around \$8000.00 a year, about \$5000.00 of which is in power. As the Fafnir boxes have been in for four years, the total saving to date is around \$32,000.00, \$20,000.00 being power, on an initial investment of \$5000.00 for the ball bearings.

"In addition to these direct savings is the fact that the ball bear-

ings run with almost no vibration or noise, reducing wear and tear on the machines, and the better and more uniform cylinder speeds are possible, resulting in an improved output."

The Fafnir Heavy Series Self-Aligning Spinning Frame Bearing used in this test is so constructed that the wide inner race is mounted with a sliding fit and securely locked to the arbor by a self-locking collar. Regardless of which way the shaft turns, this collar will lock the inner race, and as the inner race of the Fafnir application is as long as the diameter of the shaft, it affords ample support and keeps the two races in line with the shaft. The outer race, as well as the inner race, is of deep groove construction and takes all end thrust without the use of extra shaft collars. As the bearing application is often located between two small cylinders, it is very important that there be no adjusting necessary to keep the bearing in proper position. There can be no adjusting screws or split housings where the screws might come loose.

The outside of the outer race is made spherical and fits in a spherical seat in its housing. The bearing is thus free to align itself in any direction, as we often find that the frame itself gets badly out of line and with a rigid mounting this places a cramp in the bearings between the ball and the race. And while the bearing must be self-aligning and the arbor up-to-date to secure an even running frame without vibration, yet the frame itself should be kept in as nearly correct alignment as possible for best results and the most efficient power transmission.

The bearing itself must be very heavy in design and fool proof, needing no attention except for lubrication about four times each year with a high grade lubricant. On account of the fact that these cylinders are very close together proper lubrication must be provided by extending a short ¼-inch pipe to the outside of the face of the cylinder on which is attached an alemite fitting.

(Continued on Page 23)

Results of Tests:—

The Graphic Charts were compared with the following results:—

Babbitt Test			Ball Test			Saving	
Div. on Chart	Meter Constant	H. P.	Div. on Chart	Meter Constant	H. P.	H. P.	Percent
.35	x 10 =	4.67	.27	x 10 =	3.60	1.0 plus	23
		(3.5 kw)			(2.7 kw)	(.8 kw)	

Saving in Power:—

A running time of 120 hours per week and a power cost of \$0.0125 per kilowatt hour is used in this report.

.8 kilowatt x 120 hrs. per wk. x 50 wks. x \$0.0125 = \$60.00

\$60.00 yearly saving in power per frame.

Saving in Oil:—(The ball bearings are lubricated only four times a year, an Alemite gun and fitting being used.)

7 Babbitt x 300 oilings x 1/100 gal. x \$0.40 gal. = \$8.40

7 Ball x 4 greasings x 1/30 lb. x \$0.15 lb. = .14

Saving in Oil Yearly per Frame \$8.26

Saving in Labor:—

7 Ball x 4 greasings x 1/30 hr. x \$0.20 per hr. = .19

7 Babbitt x 300 oilings x 1/60 hr. x \$0.20 per hr. = \$7.00

Yearly Saving in Labor per Frame \$6.81

Summary

Saving:—

Yearly saving in power \$60.00

Yearly saving in oil 8.26

Yearly saving in labor 6.81

Total savings per frame \$75.07

Cost of Ball Bearings per Frame:—

5 — 1½" ball bearings. \$37.50

2 — 1¾" " " 19.00

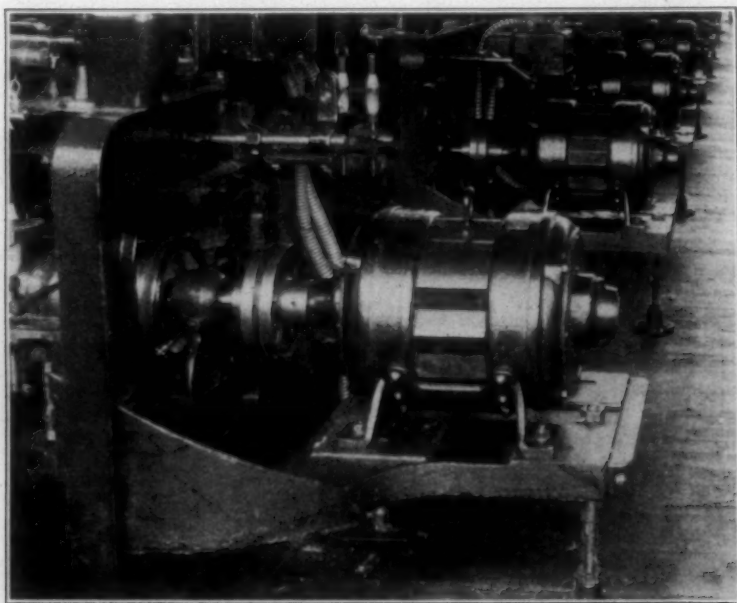
\$56.50

Annual Return on the Investment:—

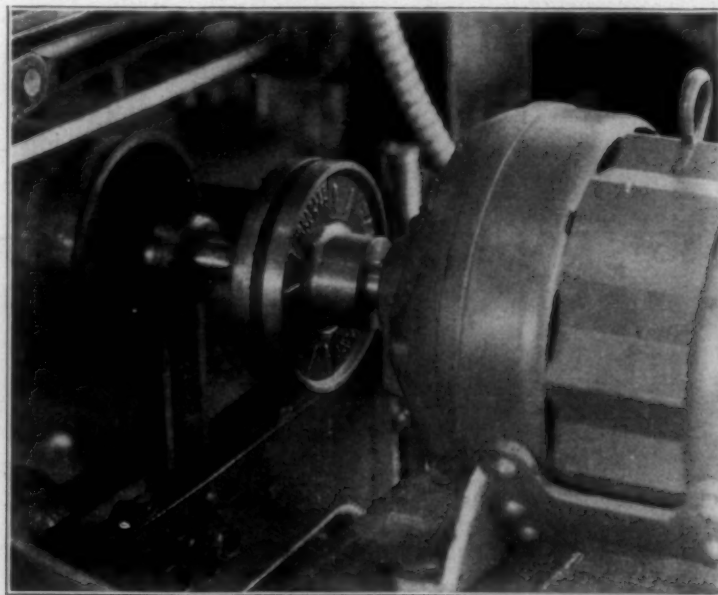
75.07

— = 133% Annual Return.

56.60



Fafnir Ball Bearing Boxes on Spinning Frames at China Grove Cotton Mills, China Grove, N. C.



Close-up of Fafnir Spinning Frame Box Mounting at China Grove Cotton Mills, China Grove, N. C.

Plan Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers Section Of S. T. A.

The organization of a Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers Section of the Southern Textile Association is expected to be completed at a meeting to be held at the Southern Manufacturers Club in Charlotte on October 12th.

Officials of the Association have long recognized the need of such a section of the organization and have invited all the mills in the Carolinas that dye, bleach and finish to have representatives at the meeting. All other mills in the South who have such equipment are also urged to send men from their organization.

The new section is to be organized along lines similar to that under which the Carders, Spinners, Weavers and Master Mechanics of the Southern Textile Association now function. It is planned to make the work of the new group as practical as possible so that it will be of direct benefit to its membership.

In recent months, many mill executives and superintendents have requested the Association to organize the men who are in charge of dyeing, bleaching and finishing. It has been pointed out that the invaluable work the association has done in actual manufacture can be extended to these processes and can be made an important factor in increasing the efficiency of the men in dyeing and finishing.

A large attendance is expected at

the meeting, according to Secretary J. M. Gregg, of the Southern Textile Association, who is making the arrangements.

Spinners Agree To Exchange Figures

An all-day joint meeting of the Trade Practice Committee of the Carded Yarn Group of the Cotton Textile Institute and of the Cotton Yarn Merchants' Association, held in Philadelphia, disclosed a desire of both organizations to interchange statistics on production and distribution of cotton yarns, and steps will be taken at once to determine the manner in which this information can be of the greatest mutual benefit to the respective organizations.

Many important matters in connection with the code of carded yarn Trade Practices, recently promulgated between these two groups were discussed, and the meeting was informed that 36 yarn merchants, representing over 90 per cent of the sales made by members of the Cotton Yarn Merchants' Association, and 178 carded yarn mills with 2,000,000 spindles, representing 74 per cent of the carded sales yarn production in the United States, had subscribed to the code.

It was the sense of the meeting that these figures represent exceptional progress on the part of the two groups, indicating as they do that the code has within a very few months since its inception passed

through an experimental stage and is now recognized as embodying sound business principles.

The spinners represented included Martin L. Cannon, Carolina Textile Corporation, Dillon, S. C.; Sidney Cooper, Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.; H. R. Crigler, Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; A. M. Fairley, Dickson Cotton Mill, Laurinburg, N. C.; B. B. Gossett, Chadwick-Hoskins Company, Charlotte, N. C.; J. A. Long, Roxboro Cotton Mills, Roxboro, N. C.; J. A. Mandeville, Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., and R. S. Wallace, Fitchburg Yarn Company, Fitchburg, Mass.

The cotton yarn merchants were represented by John J. Mitchell, James E. Mitchell & Co., Philadelphia; Fred A. Rakestraw, Hyde-Rakestraw Company, Philadelphia; Charles S. Schell, Schell-Longstreth & Co., Philadelphia; Edward F. Sherman, John F. Street & Co., Providence, R. I., and Ralph L. Stevens, Stevens Yarn Company, New York.

George A. Sloan, secretary of the Cotton-Textile Institute, New York, president, and F. E. Slack, secretary-treasurer of the Cotton Yarn Merchants Association.

Textile Chemists To Meet

The annual meeting of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be held at the Southern Manufacturers Club, Charlotte on Saturday evening, October 15th, at 7 p. m.

The technical session will hear a number of well known dyers and chemists discuss several subjects of timely interest. The addresses will include "Practical Laboratory Methods" by R. H. Souther, chemist and colorist at the Proximity Print Works, Greensboro, N. C.; "Dyeing Fancy Shades on Hosiery," by B. F. Ruth, superintendent of the Marion Knitting Mills, Marion, N. C.; "The Tendency Toward Fast Colors," by Henry B. Constable, of the Charlotte offices of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co.; "Sulphur Dioxide and Its Uses in the Textile Industry," by Chas. W. Johnson, manager of the Virginia Smelting Co., Norfolk, Va. The chairman will designate from among those present a number of members to lead the discussions on the several papers.

The entertainment features will include a golf tournament at the Myers Park Club, the tournament to be in charge of Henry B. Constable. Suitable trophies will be awarded by the Section.

Chas. H. Stone, chairman of the arrangements committee is urging all mills in this section to send their managers, dyers, chemists and superintendents to the meeting.

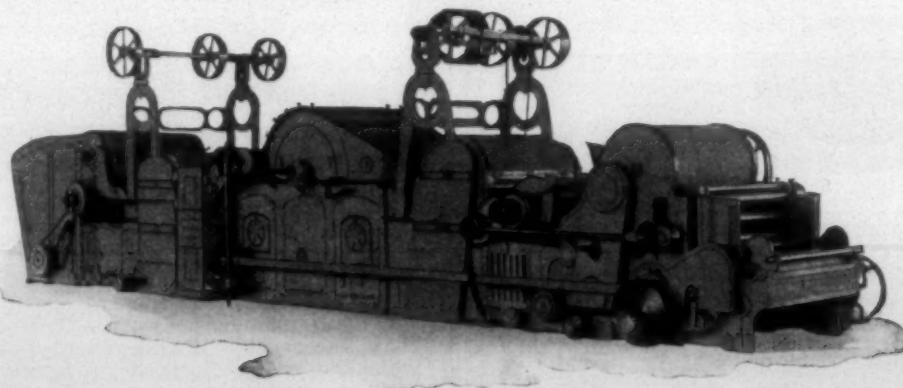
The Industrial Fibre Company, of Cleveland, which has been inspecting a number of sites in the South with a view of erecting a rayon plant, has not yet made the selection. The choice is said to lie between Greenville, S. C., and Roanoke, Va.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

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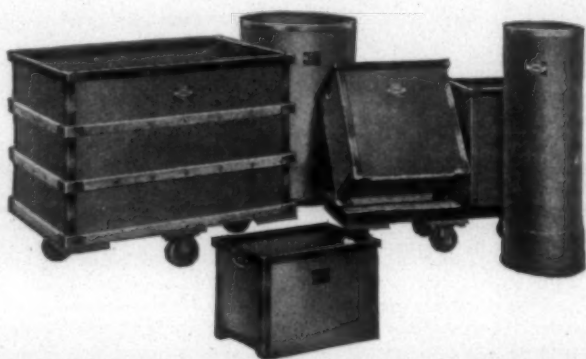
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History of Ancient and Modern Furniture Upholstery

(By Andy Mouw in Spartanburg Herald.)

UPHOLSTERY dates back many hundred years; in fact, it was when man first realized that it was more comfortable to sit on a stool or bench which had a padding on it that the first upholstery was introduced and put into use. In the early days it was mostly confined to loose cushions and mattresses. The couches used in ancient times consisted of frames strung with cords and covered with mattresses. The early Egyptian furniture, which only the wealthy could afford, was made of highly polished wood inlaid with gold and ivory, and draped with expensive cloths and silks. The seats found in the Egyptian tombs which were placed there with other domestic furniture and utensils for the use of the mummy in the other world show that the native cabinet-makers produced work of great excellence both in taste and execution. The tombs, however, are the abodes of kings and great officers of the land, and the chair was the seat of dignity. The paintings on the walls show that the ordinary person sat on the floor. In representations of interiors, such as the house of Ey, armchairs appear only in the dining room. Even at social entertainments, we see ladies sitting on thick rugs or mats with which the floors are covered at all periods. The Greek and Roman couch had a double importance it was used for reclining at meals as well as for sleeping at night. They were narrow and usually piled with cushions. The use of cushions of the early Italian Renaissance period (1400-1600) was followed by upholstery, and a tendency toward greater comfort and luxury was registered at that time.

Of really ancient furniture, there are very few surviving examples, partly because of perishable materials, and partly because of mode of living. Pieces of furniture of earlier date than 1400 are exceedingly rare, and most of those in existence have a religious destination and were taken from churches and convents, and are now on display in some of the noted museums of the world. In the turbulent days of the Middle Ages (476 A. D.—1453 A. D.) the goods of the church were about the only ones respected and sometimes not even those. The castles of the medieval period afforded protection for some of the specimens now on display. The chair, the couch, the table, the bed were the entire furniture of the early people whatever degree of their civilization. People who spent their life in the open air needed but little household furniture. Indoor life and growth of sedentary habits exercised a powerful influence upon the development of furniture. In ancient civilization, as in the periods when our own was slowly growing, household furnishings except in the crudest forms, were the privilege of the great—no person of mean degree

could have obtained what is now the most common object in every house, the upholstered chair.

Upholstery was one of the prominent features of the chairs and sofas manufactured during the reign of Louis XIV (1643-1715), Louis XV (1715-1774), and Louis XVI (1774-1793). The Louis XV chairs suggest comfort, ease and luxury. Curved shapes were in vogue, hardly an angle appearing in the chair frames. The backs were often shaped to fit the body, and were usually softly upholstered; cane, however, was sometimes used for the seats and backs. Velvets, silk brocades, and beautiful Gobelin, Aubusson and Beauvais woven to fit the chair or sofa.

About 1750 easy chairs had become popular for boudoirs and living rooms. The best of these were wing chairs, sometimes called grandmother chairs. They were upholstered all over, with deep seats and low arms; the backs were high with ears, or wings projecting forward at the sides for protection from drafts as the occupant sat before the open fire. Short cabriole legs with ball and claw feet were used on the front of these chairs; later, straight legs and valances were used. This style of chair was very popular during the Georgian period, or George III (1760-1820), and were made by A. Heppelwhite, Ince Manwaring and latre by American manufacturers.

The making of upholstered furniture, like the making of shoes and clothing, has passed through several stages. Designs have shifted in the direction of plainness in upholstery as in all the wood furniture. The tufted upholstery of twenty-five years ago, which was as popular as the dust gathering ornaments and carvings on the wood furniture, is a style of the past. Today the loose cushion seated upholstery is all the vogue, the advantage being that they can be taken out and cleaned and brushed quickly and easily.

I have been asked many times, "Don't you think that overstuffed furniture will go out of style?" I say, no; it is unreasonable to believe that anything as comfortable will ever go out of use, for surely, one can relax in an overstuffed chair, where it is almost impossible to do so in a wooden or cane seated chair. Many people are under the impression that the word "overstuffed" means that a chair or davenport has not been properly stuffed and that too much stuffing was not put into the job, and that it is therefore called overstuffed. This is, of course, not the case but I have actually had this question put to me a number of times. The work originated when the chairs and sofas were first upholstered so that no wood would show except the feet. There are some overstuffed pieces made which have wooden panels and facings (as they are called by the upholsterer), and there are some with moulding at the base; but generally speaking, there is very little wood showing on

the overstuffed furniture manufactured today.

Another question asked me many times is why there is such a difference in the price of upholstered furniture. This is easily explained; some manufacturers of upholstered furniture must build their goods to gratify price, while others have a class of trade that demands quality. It is a fact that a furniture house may have two outfits on the floor made up in the same covering and of the same design, and yet one will cost \$100 more than the other. This is all due to the workmanship and qualities of materials used in the under-construction. The manufacturing of upholstered furniture is not like the manufacturing of case goods, where a volume will greatly reduce the cost; for upholstery is practically all hand work, and the small manufacturer can produce his product at about the same figure as the larger manufacturer. The quality of the frames used by different manufacturers may vary, some being simply nailed together, while the better frames are well dowelled, glued and cornerblocked. The woods most commonly used in the overstuffed frame are gum, elm and soft maple.

In describing the various methods of construction and materials used, I will begin with the bottom. The less expensive upholstery has flat bottoms. The webbing bottom, however, is far superior.

The springs are made of high tempered steel wire and are enameled to prevent corrosion. The number of springs used in the job vary, some manufacturers putting in three rows, while others use four rows. Of course, four rows make a better job. There are two ways of tying down springs; one is to tie them four times, or the four-knot tie, as it is called; and the other way is to tie them eight times, or the eight-knot tie. The eight-knot tie is the better proposition, for, after all, the underspring construction determines the life of the job; in upholstery, like any other product, one gets just what he pays for. It has been only since the use of steam or power machinery (which was introduced about the close of the war of 1812) that the use of springs became popular. Up to this time, if springs were used, they had to be made by hand.

The better upholstery has what is known as a spring edge while the less expensive has a hard edge. Hard edge seats generally have less springs in them and take less time to make.

Burlap and canvas are used to cover the springs; and where no springs are used in the seat, arms, or back, burlap and canvas are put on over the webbing, and the stuffing rests on this. Burlap is more generally used, as it will not tear as easily as other materials; various weights are used, the heavier burlaps are put over the springs and webbing, and the lighter is used for double stuffing and stitched edges.

Every salesman and purchaser of upholstered furniture should know what is meant by double stuffing. A thick layer of stuffing is put on

over the burlap and springs, after which, if it is to be double stuffed, a light burlap is laid over the stuffing and sewed down. This is done so that the stuffing will not shift out of place. There is very little chance of the back and arms sagging if they are properly double stuffed. Next, another layer of filling is put on and sewed to the burlap of the double stuffing; a thick layer of cotton is then put on over the stuffing, and then the cover is put on over this. When the double stuffing is omitted, the stuffing is sewed to the burlap which was put on over the springs, after which a thick layer of cotton is put on; then the cover is pulled over in the usual way.

There are several kinds of filling used for stuffing, the very best being curled horse hair. This is used on the best grade of upholstery. Moss is very commonly used and makes a fair stuffing; but, of course, it does not compare with the all-hair job. Some of the better upholstery is stuffed with moss and hair, which makes a very good combination. Tow and excelsior are used by some manufacturers; excelsior, however, is used but little and only on the cheapest kind of work. There are some manufacturers who believe they must use it to meet competition. Regardless of what stuffing is used, a layer of wadding or cotton is put over this to prevent the ends of the hair or other stuffing from coming through the cover. It also makes a smoother job. Cambric is put under the seat on most all jobs; this is done to prevent the dust, which sifts through the burlap, from falling on the floor, also to cover the tacks and rough edges of the covering.

There are three general groups of coverings: namely, leather, substitute for leather, and textiles. The substitute, or artificial leather, as it is called, is made in many grades and colors, with plain and Spanish effects. Some jobs put up in real leather have the artificial leather on the market today are so near a reproduction of the real leather that it takes an expert to tell them after they are put on the furniture. Some of the best textiles are tapestry, haircloth, damask, brocade, plush, velour, velvet, and mohair. The mohair is a very good seller, and it is considered the best covering for wear. Brocade is the name used for materials having a raised pattern.

In conclusion, may I say that it is only within the last century that the manufacturers began making up furniture in advance of orders; the furniture store with its stock of ready made upholstered goods is a modern idea. In the olden times, it was the job of the village cabinet-maker to build the frame, and of the village upholsterer to do the upholstery. It was possible then for the purchaser to see their job under construction, but whereas we have departed from this method of doing business, and have adopted a more modern idea, we have to buy upholstery upon faith; as we cannot see the inner construction we can only take the word of the salesman or the manufacturer for the quality of it.



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A Steady Growth

FURTHER evidence of the steady growth of the Southern Textile Association is contained in the announcement that two new sections are to be organized within a short time. Plans are now under way for the organization of a Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers Division of the Association and an Alabama-Mississippi Division is expected to be formed at the semi-monthly meeting in Birmingham next month.

The organization of the Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers Division is to be perfected at a meeting in Charlotte on October 12th. For some time past the officers of the Association have recognized the need of bringing the men who handle dyeing and finishing into the association and their decision to organize such a group has been hastened by requests from mills that this section be added.

In recent years there has been a steady growth in the amount of dyeing, bleaching and finishing equipment operated in the South. With this growth has come a need for greater knowledge and efficiency in these processes, and it is the purpose of the Southern Textile Association to meet this need.

We understand that the Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers Group, which will be operated under the same general plan as the other sections of the Association, will seek to handle its work along the most practical lines possible. While dyeing, bleaching and finishing involve a great deal of theory, we believe that too much stress is often placed upon the theoretical rather than the practical side of these operations. The new section devoted to this field will seek to find a proper balance

between theory and practice and will doubtless prove of the same practical benefit to the mills as have the other divisions.

The organization of the Alabama-Mississippi Division will give the superintendents and overseers in those States an opportunity to become actively identified with the Association work, an opportunity that has heretofore been denied them because their mills are considerably removed from the more important textile centers of the South.

The Texas Textile Association, which is affiliated with the Southern Textile Association, is doing a useful work for its members and for the Texas mills and the Alabama-Mississippi Division, under a similar plan of organization will be very closely associated with the parent Association.

Through all of its various divisions, the work of the Southern Textile Association is covering a wide field of activity, and is rendering a invaluable service to the textile industry.

The Piedmont

THOSE of us who have watched the amazing industrial growth of Piedmont Carolinas within the past ten years or more have been aware, to some extent, of the really remarkable development that has taken place. It has been hard to realize just how great this growth has been, and some of the figures presented in a survey of the Piedmont which has just been made by the Duke Power Company are really remarkable.

Leaving aside the tremendous growth of the textile industry, we are told in the report that during the past twenty years, wealth in

Piedmont Carolinas has increased 660 per cent, as compared with an increase of 634 per cent in that part of New York City around the Grand Central Station. With increasing values, expanding markets and activity general throughout the section, prosperity is assured to any enterprise that enjoys reasonably capable management. The ten-year increase in the per capita wealth of the Piedmont section was 105 per cent, as compared with an average increase of 35 per cent for five of the nation's richest States, according to this report.

The average annual production of farm crops is \$600,000,000, or an amount approximately half of the value of the Carolinas' manufactured products, which is placed in the report at \$1,423,794,000. These products are manufactured at more than 7,000 plants, an invested capital of \$1,043,682,000. "It is significant that this section leads all the industrial States of the South in values added to raw materials by manufacture. It leads all the States of the Union in the number of textile mills and in the manufacture of tobacco products, it was reported. Banking resources of the Carolinas total \$760,000,000.

North Carolina, 448 cotton mills, having 6,075,000 spindles, operated 19,952,947,406 active spindle hours in 1926, and the 206 cotton mills of South Carolina, having 5,401,918 spindles, operated 18,826,171,662 active spindle hours in that year. The North Carolina Mills' 102,259 active looms consumed 1,411,710 bales of cotton and produced goods worth \$316,068,000, and the 121,943 active looms in South Carolina mills produced worth \$230,665,056 by consuming 1,079,826 bales of cotton.

Hand Home Section To Operatives

ABOUT six months ago we employed Aunt Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) to edit a home edition of the Southern Textile Bulletin for which we charged \$1 per year extra.

About four weeks ago we decided to change the Home Edition into a Home Section of the Southern Textile Bulletin and to send it to all of our subscribers without extra charge.

The Home Section is intended primarily for the mill operatives and we suggest to superintendents and overseers that they make a practice of handing the Home Section, each week, to one of their employees.

That section has mill village news in which the employees are interested and they also like to read Aunt Becky Ann's serial stories.

Mrs. Thomas had long experience in cotton mills and whatever she has to say in her editorial column has weight with the mill operatives.

It was largely through the work and influence of Mrs. Thomas that the old Mill News grew to such a strong and influential position in the textile industry, and realizing that the mill employees of the South had no publication that appealed especially to them, we decided to employ Mrs. Thomas and publish the Home Section.

If those who receive the Southern Textile Bulletin will make a practice of removing the Home Section and handing it to some employee, the very wholesome influence of Aunt Becky Ann will be an aid to maintaining a spirit of co-operation and understanding.

Co-Operation Is Helping

WHEN the code of Carded Yarn Trade Practices was first promulgated, many spinners were frank to say that they regarded it as a beautiful theory but that they had little faith in the practical application of its principles. They believed that few of the spinners would subscribe to its principles and even fewer of the yarn merchants.

The Cotton-Textile Institute now reports that 36 yarn merchants, representing over 90 per cent of the sales made by members of the Cotton Yarn Merchants' Association had subscribed to the code. The Institute also reports that 178 carded yarn mills, with 2,000,000 spindles, or about 78 per cent of the carded sales yarn production in the United States had subscribed to the code.

So far, the yarn merchants have a better record, insofar as the code is concerned than the spinners. Their willingness to co-operate with the mills is entirely commendable and we hope that the spinners will raise their percentage. At a joint meeting just held in Philadelphia committees from the Institute and the Yarn Merchants' Association it was found that both committees are in favor of an interchange of statistics on yarn production and distribution. It is likely that a plan for such interchange will be put into effect within a short time.

We believe that the whole yarn trade is going to find within a short time, that the joint efforts of the Institute and the Yarn Merchants are going to result in real improvement in yarn merchandising methods. We believe that the spinners who have failed to have a share in this movement are delaying the time when the whole yarn business will be on a more satisfactory basis.

The Big Mouth and Hard Fist

"There are some unions that are eminently respectable, useful and beyond criticism. But there are other unions (and most of them are of that kind) that are the most tyrannical, the most unjust and the most corrupt organizations that we have on the face of the earth, and that is saying a good deal. They are led by men who have their price. They are the heads of those unions. They are their walking delegates—men with a big mouth and a hard fist, who, like so many other politicians have gotten in power simply because they have glib tongues and strong arms. They hold their power not because they are right, not because the men have respect for them, but because the men fear them." — Right Rev. Mgr. John L. Bedford, Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Personal News

A. L. Gardner has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.

W. W. Miller has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Cartersville Mills, Cartersville, Ga.

John F. Fowler, who has been treasurer of the Cartersville Mills, Cartersville, Ga., has been elected vice-president and general manager.

Ira H. Garlick, of New York, is president of the Cloverdale Mills, which will take over and operate the old Montgomery Cotton Mills, Montgomery, Ala.

R. B. Newton has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

Frank H. Elmore, of Montgomery, Ala., has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Cloverdale Mills, which will operate the old Montgomery Cotton Mills, of that city.

D. F. Short, formerly overseer at the Fountain Mills, Tarboro, N. C., has become overseer of weaving at Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.

L. C. Sheehan, of the accounting force of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., has been appointed traveling auditor of the company.

W. C. Bradley, president of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., has also been elected president of the Cartersville Mills, Cartersville, Ga., succeeding the late Joseph Calhoun.

W. S. Porter, formerly superintendent of the Cohankus Manufacturing Company, Paducah, Ky., is now with L. H. Gilmer & Co., Shreveport, La.

I. C. Hunsinger, formerly of Alexander City, Ala., has accepted a position with the Dale Cotton Mills, Ozark, Ala.

G. F. Wren has resigned as head loom fixer at the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., and accepted a position with the Baldwin Mills, Chester, S. C.

H. W. Pittman has been promoted from general superintendent to assistant factory manager of the Bibb Manufacturing Company's group of mills and will have headquarters in Macon.

W. F. Prince has resigned as overseer of weaving, crash division, at Stark Mills, Tucapau, S. C., and accepted a similar position with the Apache plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Arlington, S. C.

W. A. Woodruff, superintendent of the Columbus plant of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, has been promoted to general superintendent of all Bibb plants and will have headquarters in Macon.

J. R. Manly has resigned as overseer of carding at the Norris Mills, Catechee, S. C., and accepted a similar position with the Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.

F. H. Naylor, agent of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., has also been appointed superintendent in connection with his duties as agent.

John Ford has resigned his position at the Valley Falls Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., and is now overseer of crash weaving at the Stark Mills, Tucapau, S. C.

F. E. Boykin will be president, P. L. Shaefer, vice-president, and D. C. Cook, treasurer, of the new mill to be built at Carrollton, Ga., and not at Commerce, Ga., as reported last week.

W. B. Warren is section hand in spinning and not overseer of spinning at the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C., as reported recently. M. L. Cook has been overseer of spinning at Delgado for some years.

C. J. Jones, formerly designer and assistant superintendent of the Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga.

Chas. S. Tanner

Charles S. Tanner, president and treasurer of the Chas. S. Tanner Company, manufacturers of starch, dextrine and glue, died suddenly in the office of the company at Providence, R. I.

Mr. Tanner was 75 years of age and had been connected with the business on South Water street for more than 50 years. He was at first associated with Orray A. Taft, Jr., later taking over and conducting the business himself. The concern was incorporated as the Chas. S. Tanner Company in 1904.

He was widely known as a manufacturer and had many friends throughout the textile industry who will learn of his death with much regret.

Special Session for Cannon Tax Case

Raleigh, N. C. — Federal District Attorney Irvin B. Tucker, and Wyatt B. Miller, special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, announce that a special term of Federal Court will be held in Raleigh, either in December or January next to try the Cannon tax refund case, in which the heirs and interests of a deceased leading textile manufacturing of North Carolina are seeking to recover a sum in round numbers of \$750,000 paid in Governmental taxes. The bulk of this taxation came from textile plants largely owned and directed by the late Mr. Cannon. Charles Evans Hughes, eminent New York lawyer, is of counsel for the Cannon estate.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Abbeville, S. C.—The Van Raalte Company, of New York has denied recent reports that it had plans for erecting a silk mill here.

Norris, S. C.—It is reported that a new mill is to be erected here. Several men whose names have not been announced have taken an option on 240 acres of land as a possible site for the proposed mill.

Wilmington, N. C.—The Delgado Mills are installing 150 dobbies and making improvements in their warping and beam dyeing systems. The mill manufacturers the well known "Lorna Doone" gingham. W. A. Woods is general superintendent.

Hickory, N. C.—The new plant of the Hubert Fries Hosiery Mill, near here was destroyed by fire of unknown origin last Friday night. The mill had been in operation for a few days and the first shipment of hosiery was to have been shipped Saturday. The plant had an equipment of 70 knitting machines.

Montgomery, Ala.—The new mill the West Boylston Manufacturing Company, now about completed here, is about ready to start running, and it is understood the head office at Easthampton, Mass., expects to begin buying the raw material for this plant at an early date.

Sand Springs, Okla.—The Sand Springs Cotton Mill has been reopened following negotiations consummated between Frank B. Long of the Sand Springs Home interests and Hesslein & Co., of New York.

The mill has resumed operations under the new management and is expected to be running full capacity within a few weeks. When in full operation the mill will consume 220 bales of cotton weekly and employ 1,000 men. E. M. Monsell, is president of the new organization; Alf. G. Heggem, vice-president; C. F. Tingley, secretary and treasurer.

H. B. Dowell formerly superintendent, has been made general manager of the entire plant.

Statesville, N. C.—Construction has been rapid on the mill being erected for the Phoenix Mills, Inc., of Little Falls, N. Y., according to the Charlotte office of Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., engineers for the project. Erection of steel has been completed and practically all brick work has been finished, while plank roofs on the warehouses and main mill building are well under way. General contract is being handled by the Grier-Lowrance Construction Company of Statesville, with the R. D. Cole Manufacturing Company of Newnan, Ga., furnishing sprinkler tank, boilers and stack. The Charlotte branch of the Rockwood Sprinkler company of Worcester, Mass., is installing a fire protection system.

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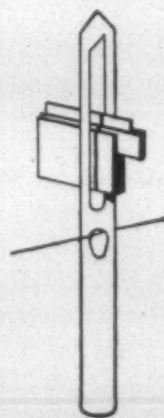
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Azalea, N. C.—The Mountain Hand-crafts Corp., has been organized here by F. E. Peckham and A. M. Masich, both of Asheville. The company will manufacture rugs, carpets and yarns.

Cartersville, Ga.—W. C. Bradley, of Columbus, Ga., has been elected president of the Cartersville Mills, according to information received here.

Mr. Bradley, who succeeds the late Joseph Calhoun, represents the interests of the late Lee M. Jordan, of Atlanta, who was principal stockholder in the mills, it was stated. John F. Fowler was chosen vice-president and general manager and W. W. Daniel, secretary and treasurer. I. C. Milner, who was confidential secretary to the late Mr. Jordan, was elected a vice-president in the organization.

Greenville, S. C.—Drawing of plans for the large textile plant to be constructed at Travelers Rest, by Woodward, Baldwin & Co., and local interests, began recently, following the completion of the survey made of the tract on which the plant is to be located. Two or three weeks will be necessary for the drawing of the plans, after which bids will in all probability be asked for.

As yet the plans have not progressed far enough to obtain a definite idea as to the size of the proposed factory. The plant will be located on the Greer Highway, 10 miles from Greenville, and will consist of a weaving mill, a large finishing plant in connection.

Kannapolis, N. C.—W. Otis Platt of Mount Holly, who was recently awarded contract for the erection of a new bleachery at Kannapolis, for the Cannon Manufacturing Company, advises that sub-contracts have been awarded as follows:

Steel sash—Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

Cast iron columns and miscellaneous iron—T. L. Talbert Iron and Steel Company, Inc., Charlotte.

Lumber—Birmingham Lumber Company, Birmingham, Ala.

Structural steel—Southern Engineering Company, Charlotte.

According to the Southern Engineering Company, the structural steel contract will involve 450 tons which will be fabricated in its Charlotte plant. The mill building will be 321 by 278 feet, two portions of which will be two stories—52 by 278 feet and 125 by 278 feet—with concrete foundations, brick and glass walls, steel beams and cast iron columns concrete and maple floors and 20-year Barrett roof.

Montgomery, Ala.—The old Montgomery Cotton Mill in this city, which has been closed down for several years, has just been purchased by New York business interests. The mill represents an invest-

Remarkable Development Piedmont Shows

EVIDENCE of the industrial growth of the Piedmont section of the Carolinas was given in a report on a survey made by the Duke Power Co., which showed a total of 66 factories of the textile manufacturing industry alone have been established in the section during the past twelve months.

This number includes sixteen silk manufacturing plants, ten dyeing and finishing plants and forty mills making knitted articles. During the past year, "a real start" was made in the manufacture of full-fashioned silk hosiery, "in which the East formerly thought it had a monopoly, believing that such highclass products could not be manufactured by the labor available in this section," it was explained.

The manufacture of high-grade

specialties is gaining a foothold in this territory, and a mill that will engage in the manufacture of silk specialties soon will be placed in operation here. Officials of that company, the Pinoca Mills Co., are planning now to build a large addition to the plant which is being constructed at Pinoca, near here.

Wages paid employees at industrial establishments in the Piedmont Carolinas range from 15 to 23 per cent above the levels obtaining in other sections of the South, particularly in Georgia and Alabama.

In those two States numerous plants, most of which are, or will, engage in the manufacture of textiles, are being erected, but the owners choose those locations because the products they will manufacture do not require the higher type of labor which is available in this territory and not generally available in those States,

according to announced findings of the power company's industrial department.

The mills making coarse cloths and spinning coarse yarns are finding conditions in Alabama and Georgia more satisfactory, particularly as regards labor and wages, than in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas.

Approximately \$1,050,000,000 of capital is invested in more than 7,000 manufacturing enterprises of all descriptions in the Carolinas, the power company's industrial experts reported, and the annual output of these enterprises is valued at more than \$1,423,000,000.

While the larger number of the new spinning and weaving mills for coarse goods have gone to the States further South, many of them being removed from New England and the East, it is a notable fact that this section has attracted the dyeing and finishing plants, silk mills, knitting mills and manufacturers of textile

specialists. The trend in the industrial development of Piedmont Carolinas is decidedly in the direction of dyeing and finishing plants and diversified manufactures. Twenty silk mills have been established, or are in process of being established, in the South during the past 12 months. All except three or four of these have located in Piedmont Carolinas among the locations being Charlotte and Statesville, N. C., Union and Asheville, S. C.

Nine new dyeing and finishing plants have been established in Piedmont Carolinas during the past 12 months. Some of these have been established by existing textile estab-

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Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber

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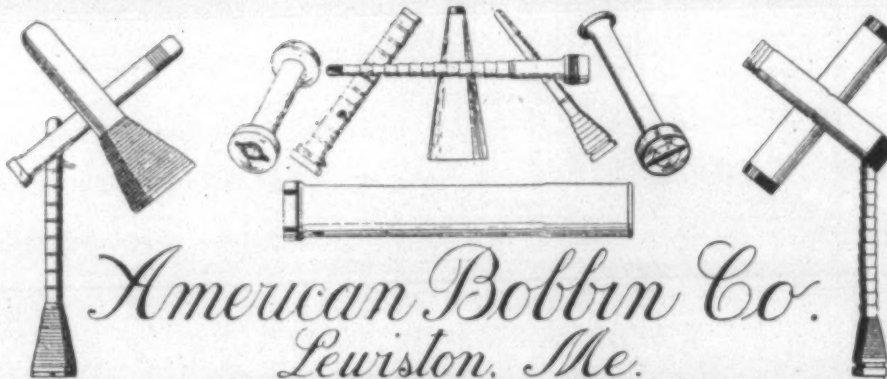
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fishments, while others have been built to do custom work.

Silk Manufacture.

One factor in the recent rapid development in the manufacture of silk in this section has been the demand for silk which has been created in the rapidly expanding hosiery industry. The development in this industry likewise has encouraged the establishments of dyeing and finishing plants, particularly those doing custom work.

In the discussion of the taxation situation in the territory, the report said that "industry seldom finds taxation a problem in a section where manufacturing enterprises are welcomed and encouraged."

During the past twenty years, wealth in Piedmont Carolinas has increased 660 per cent, as compared with an increase of 631 per cent in that part of New York City around the Grand Central Station, the report said. "Conditions here are on the make." With increasing values, expanding markets and activity general throughout the section, prosperity is assured to any enterprise that enjoys reasonably capable management," the industrial experts declared. The ten-year increase in the per capita wealth of the Piedmont section was 105 per cent, as compared with an average increase of 35 per cent for five of the nation's richest States, according to this report.

The average annual production of farm crops is \$600,000,000, or an amount approximately half of the value of the Carolinas' manufactured products, which is placed in the report at \$1,423,794,000. These products are manufactured at more than 7,000 plants an invested capital of \$1,043,682,000. "It is significant that this section leads all the industrial States of the South in values added to raw materials by manufacture. It leads all the States of the Union in the number of textile mills and in the manufacture of tobacco products," it was reported.

Banking resources of the Carolinas total \$760,000,000. A majority of the two States' 35,500 distributing and mercantile establishments are located in the Piedmont section, having followed the mills and factories, the survey showed. The population of this section is placed at 1,974,000, and of this population 75 per cent of the available workmen still are engaged in agriculture, representing "a labor reserve adequate to provide for all industrial demands for years to come." Sixty-nine per cent of the total population is white, and "it is gratifying that the colored people also feel pride in the fact that they are native born Americans and that they enjoy a position of self-respect and usefulness in the community," the report said.

The manufacturer in the Piedmont and Carolinas "is at the door of" a \$700,000,000 retail market, this total represents the annual spending abilities of the people of the two States only, and excludes the "neighboring South Atlantic States, which make up a natural, easily reached marketing unit," and also excludes the industrial market. The retail

market of the Carolinas includes the population of 4,684,000 persons, by whom 466,236 automobiles are owned. Figures tending to show the extent of the industrial market were included in the report, as follows: the textile industry of the South annually purchases \$107,000,000 worth of machinery, equipment and supplies food and feed products annually imported into the Carolinas have a value of \$335,000,000; building in the Piedmont section is nearly twice the per capita total of other parts of country; the chemical industry annually supplies commodities worth \$40,000,000 to Carolina manufacturers. "No more powerful incentive exists to induce manufacturers in these—and many other lines—to locate here than the prospect of winning these rich and active markets," it was stated in the surveyors' report.

The two Carolinas have 11,200,000 active spindles, consuming annually a great quantity of raw cotton, and "Piedmont Carolinas draw upon 26,000,000 acres of forest lands for an annual cut of over 1,950,000,000 board feet of lumber, and the production of other forest raw products, estimated to be worth in excess of \$256,000,000. . . . With \$5,455,000 invested in mines and quarries, mostly in the Piedmont, the Carolinas produce annually over \$4,087,000 worth of these products. . . . The value of the total yearly output of all mineral products is \$13,012,000."

Ball Bearings for Spinning Frames

(Continued from Page 14)

Where a four-frame drive is being used it is often found that the belt slippage or overloaded motor



Self-Aligning Ball Bearing Unit.

reduces the speed of the cylinder shaft which also gives a great reduction in spindle speed, reducing production. One of the best cures for such conditions is to install Fafnir ball bearings on the cylinder shaft, as this will lighten the load on the motor and also give the belt less work to do, thereby reducing belt slippage and giving greatly increased production. In one plant it was found that the frames were ready to doff fully five minutes earlier than when running on the old bearings.

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Exit Drummer—Enter Merchandising Counsellor

(Continued from Page 6)

sales executive should be a combina-
tion of a brother salesman and
father confessor and he should have
a broad knowledge of his product
and his field as well as a deep in-
sight into human nature and rela-
tionships.

Supplementing his record as a
"producer," a great value of the
salesman also lies in his ability to
sense business trends. He meets
many retailers every day and in his
reports to the home office can send
many valuable hints that will help
it to gauge and meet fluctuations of
demand. Governmental and other
statistics for the guidance of busi-
ness are all very well and fill a dis-
tinct need, but these show the
trends after they have become ac-
complished facts. Salesmen are
wanted who can foretell what is
happening and what is likely to hap-
pen, to enable the firm to tack its
sails so as best to catch the trade
winds. And the intelligent sales-
manager is he who can read, under-
stand and interpret the reports sub-
mitted by his staff in the field. Un-
fortunately, sales reports contain
much valuable information that is
frequently never even read, let alone
used in conjunction with the reports
of other salesmen to show a compo-
site picture of the firm's line of
business as a whole. But with dis-
tribution costs continuing to mount,
it is going to become increasingly
difficult for a salesmanager to hold
his job merely because he chances
to be a good golfer or because he
gained the entree to his post through
favored influence.

To summarize, while hand-to-
mouth and group buying, the
growth of chain stores and mounting
road expenses have made the travel-
ing salesman's problems unquestion-
ably more difficult, he shows no
signs of weakening under the added
load. On the contrary, he is display-
ing a grit, intelligence and determi-
nation in meeting the problems cre-
ated by the new order which the
exigencies of his trade have instilled
into him.

We have had traveling salesmen
right down from the time of Adam
and Eve and there is no present in-
dication that the merchandising
counsellor, as we may now call him,
will decrease either in number or
in influence.

Research

In its general program of promot-
ing the taking of thought by New
England about the ways it does its
business, as further advanced by the
New England Council again assemb-
ling this week, a proper emphasis
was put on certain phases that are
common nowadays to almost every
line. They are perhaps best epitom-
ized in the one word "research,"
—the special study that eventually
means a better "know how."

That particular emphasis coincid-
ed with the further attention given
to such essential items of the reg-
ional equation as power, transpor-
tation, agriculture, dairying and
recreation. The first and last nam-

ed of these are now especially perti-
nent topics hereabouts. In terms of
power there was developed the pos-
sibility of attracting new industry,—
a usual battle-theme among sections
and cities. But there is also the
question of new development within
the existing older industries.

Thus it was asserted by President
Lawrence of the Council that the
largest need and opportunity for
New England industry, which taken
together has so big a plant and
staff, is to find and develop "new
products and new methods." This
is a surer medium of growth than
"attracting migrant industries." Not
always are these latter accessions
positive assets; and sometimes too
high a price of inducement may be
bid. But in an era like the recent
past, when conditions in making and
marketing things have been so
changeable, with so many shifts of
style and taste as well as new inven-
tions and devices, the test of success
may often lie in choice of what to
make and how to produce and sell
it most efficiently.

Linked with this is the specific
item of research work consistently
undertaken. This may not always
mean in New England the high de-
gree of scientific or laboratory effort
is budgeted in millions. But a kin-
dred spirit of investigation in more
prosaic fields is found to be well
worth while.

One textile manufacturer, cited by
the Council committee, learned by
research how the number of looms
per worker could be raised from 20
to 70 and 100, with wage earnings
benefited. Rivals' efforts to dupli-
cate that success failed to do so;
they lacked the two years' research
in treatment of raw material. In
development of service stations, in
materially cutting down time of
shipment, in calculation of sales
been other instances of profitable
units and in similar lines there have
research study. Committee survey
intends to show about 300 such il-
lustrations.

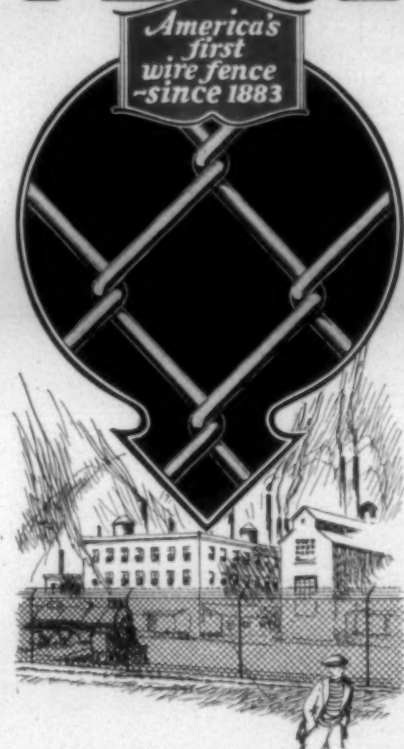
New England's industrial estab-
lishments are many of them rela-
tively "old" in a young country. Per-
haps some of them have become
overaddicted to complacent rou-
tine. Their founders in an earlier
day showed ingenuity and adaptive-
ness—qualities again called for in
this change ful time. The best pre-
scription is research.—Boston News
Bureau.

The Cotton Report

Washington, D. C.—A Congress-
ional investigation hangs over Depart-
ment of Agriculture as result of is-
suanee by Bureau of Agricultural
Economics of a bulletin predicting
a lower trend of cotton prices the
next few months. Protests from the
cotton belt indicate Southern con-
gressmen and senators will come to
the Capital in December prepared
to look into departmental affairs
even though Secretary Jardine has
announced discontinuance of
monthly survey of agricultural
prices.

Indications are that Congress will
want to be enlightened on several
points: First, whether anyone in or

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square mesh—is impassable. It is
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mates for enclosing your mill. We
can furnish names of mills in your
vicinity enclosed with Page Chain
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connected with the department was aware of the effect the price prediction might have upon the cotton market;

Second, why some officials of the department made statements attempting to shift responsibility for the statement after the cotton market had felt its full effect. General opinion in Washington was that a thorough inquiry will not disclose any irregularities on part of employees of the department, but will show a lack of co-ordination, inefficiency and jealousy within the department—Boston News Bureau.

Colt on Institute Staff

Appointment of Frederick A. Colt to the staff of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., as adviser on questions pertaining to merchandising and distribution has been announced.

Attention to the relations between the cotton mills and the agencies of distribution is an important function and much of Mr. Colt's time will be devoted to investigating problems arising out of these relationships.

Mr. Colt has had practical experience with various phases of the distribution of cotton textiles both in the primary and wholesale markets in this country and abroad. Before joining the staff of the Institute he had been, for several years, a cotton broker at 320 Broadway.

Certain important agencies of distribution are joining with the Institute in holding a conference at the office of the Institute at 320 Broadway, on September 27th, for the purpose of a discussion of some of these problems. The agencies thus to participate with the Institute in this conference are: The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, Converters Association, The National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics, National Retail Dry Goods Association, and The Wholesale Dry Goods Association of the United States.

Ask Extra Charge on Small Orders

The National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers is energetically campaigning through its market bulletins for a general policy of extra charges on small shipments of hosiery. At the same time, the organization is opposing the practice of wholesalers' demanding that the mills furnish rider tickets and toe stickers of the wholesalers' own brands as a regular part of packing.

Regarding the extra charge issue, the association declares: "It has been pointed out that the orders for small quantities which are so com-

mon today, increase a mill's packing and shipping cost out of all proportion, and either reduce the manufacturer's profit materially or wipe it out altogether. All mills, through long established trade practice, quote prices on the basis of case lot shipments. It is manifestly unfair to demand that they ship smaller than case quantities at case lot prices.

"Practice Unjustified."

"Such procedure is economically unsound and there is justification for it. That it can be eliminated has been demonstrated by a number of good mills. It should be accomplished throughout the industry, and it can be through the display of a goodly amount of backbone by the manufacturers.

In supporting the practicability of the move, the association quotes letters from several mills. One manufacturer reports a charge of 50c a dozen extra on full-fashioned hosiery for the last four years when shipments amounted to less than 15 dozen. Another mill man places the blame on the smaller mills but adds the big mills must co-operate principally if the practice is to be eliminated.

In opposing demands for free riders and tickets, one manufacturer of seamless lines reports: "We have gone into this matter thoroughly and we find that we are paying anywhere from \$5 to \$20 a thousand for packing on small orders, not including riders. Recently we had an invoice from a New York printer, charging us \$20 a thousand for bands and \$22.50 a thousand for labels. This invoice was returned with a letter declining to pay for the packing at this price and they wrote back stating that this was their regular price on this small quantity. The order was for 60 dozen boxes. We assume the wholesaler had his own special packing only for the purpose of advertising his own brand and we do not believe it is up to the mills to pay for the advertising of his merchandise.

"For your information we will state that the mills in our locality, fourteen in number, have got together and are refusing to pay for bands and labels for orders of less than 500 dozen and we will not pay for riders in any quantity. This is raising a hullaballo with buyers but on checking up we find that the mills are getting as much business as heretofore."

Ware Shoals, S. C. — The Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company, expects to let contract for an addition to its steam plant within the near future.

Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device, three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup



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Bristol, R. I.

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"Will Allen—Sinner"

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Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.	24	—	—
—B—	—	—	—
Bahnsen Co.	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	—
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co.	—	Mathieson Alkali Works	—
Barber-Colman Co.	21	Mauney Steel Co.	29
Bell, Geo. C.	20	Meister, A. C. Co., Inc.	25
Bond, Chas. Co.	8	Marrow Machine Co.	19
Borne, Scrymser Co.	11	Moccasin Bushing Co.	25
Bosson & Lane	23	Moreland Sizing Co.	17
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co.	17	Morse Chain Co.	35
Briggs-Schaffner Co.	36	—	—
Brown, David Co.	22	—	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	—	—
—C—	—	—	—
Carrier Engineering Corp.	—	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	23
Catlin & Co.	29	National Ring Traveler Co.	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	36	Newburger Cotton Co.	—
Charlotte Manufacturing Co.	2	Newport Chemical Works, Inc.	—
Chicago Belting Co.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Celanese Corp. of America	—	—	—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.	—	Oakite Products, Inc.	—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.	—	—	—
Commercial Fibre Co. of America, Inc.	3	—	—
Adam Cook's Sons	—	Page Fence & Wire Products Assn.	24
Corn Products Refining Co.	35	Parker, Walter L. Co.	—
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	Penick & Ford, Ltd.	—
Crump, F. M. & Co.	28	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Curran & Barry	28	Philadelphia Belting Co.	—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	22	Polk, R. L. & Co.	—
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.	—	Powers Regulator Co.	—
—D—	—	Reeves Bros., Inc.	28
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	19	—	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	28	—	—
Denison Mfg. Co.	—	—	—
Diamond State Fibre Co.	—	Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.	27
Dixie Mercerizing Co.	30	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	20
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	25	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	21
Drake Corp.	—	Robertson-Strader Co., Inc.	—
Draper, E. S.	—	Rogers Fibre Co.	—
Draper Corp.	—	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Dronsfeld Bros.	—	—	—
Duke Power Co.	—	Saco-Lowell Shops	Colored Insert
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.	21	Scott, Henry L. & Co.	22
Duplan Silk Corp.	—	Seaboard Ry.	26
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	26	Schieren, Chas. A. Company	4
—E—	—	Sellers, Wm. & Co.	—
Eastwood, Benjamin Co.	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	30
Eaton, Paul B.	24	Seydel-Woolley Co.	—
Edwards, Chas. G. Co.	Colored Insert	Shambow Shuttle Co.	10
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	—	Sipp Machine Co.	—
Economy Baler Co.	34	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	36	Sonneborn, L. Sons	19-30
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	Colored Insert	Sonoco Products	—
—F—	—	Southern Ry.	31
Fabreka Belting Co.	21	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
Fafnir Bearing Co.	—	Southern Textile Banding Mill	—
Fairbanks-Morse & Co.	—	Spaulding Fibre Co.	16
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	—	Spray Painting & Finishing Equip-	—
Farish Co.	20	ment Sales Co.	17
Ferguson Gear Co.	—	Stafford Co.	—
Ford, J. B. Co.	25	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	13
Flexible Steel Lacing Co.	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Stone, Chas. H.	28
Franklin Process Co.	—	Sydnor Pump & Well Co.	30
—G—	—	—	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	Takamine Laboratories, Inc.	—
Gastonia Belting Co., Inc.	24	Terrell Machine Co.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	1
General Electric Co.	—	Textile Mill Supply Co.	—
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.	—	Timken Roller Bearing Co.	—
Glidden Co.	—	Tolhurst Machine Works	—
Graton & Knight Co.	—	Tripod Paint Co.	26
Greist Mfg. Co.	25	—	—
Greenville Belting Co.	—	—	—
—H—	—	United Chemical Products Co.	—
Harder, F. C.	2	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	9
Harris, A. W. Oil Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	27
Hart Products Corp.	17-19-23	—	—
H. & B. American Machine Co.	15	Universal Winding Co.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	7	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	27
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	2	Fred'k Victor & Achelis	20
Howard-Hickory Co.	—	—	—
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co.	23	—	—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—	—	—
—I—	—	Washburn Printing Co.	35
International Salt Co., Inc.	—	Vogel, Joseph Co.	—
—J—	—	Washburn, Inc.	21
Jacobs, E. H. & Co.	—	Watts, Ridley & Co.	29
—	—	Wellington, Sears & Co.	28
—	—	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
—	—	White, Fred H.	—
—	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
—	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	24
—	—	Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corp.	—
—	—	Williams, J. H. Co.	—
—	—	Wilson, Wm. & York, Inc.	29
—	—	Wilts Veneer Co.	24
—	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
—	—	Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	28

Make an Investment in Appearance

Cheerful Grounds make Cheerful Workers

LINDLEY NURSERIES, Inc.
Pomona, N. C.

Nurserymen—Landscape Architects

U. S. Foreign Trade in Yarns

(Continued from Page 5)

yarns, being credited with 90 per cent of the total quantity of cotton yarn; practically all of the jute yarns; 75 per cent of the flax, hemp, and ramie yarns; 73 per cent of the wool and mohair; and insignificant percentages of the schappe silk and rayon yarns imported. The Netherlands, Germany, and Italy, in the order mentioned, were the principal sources of the imports of rayon yarns in 1926. France and Switzerland dominate the import trade in spun silk and schappe silk yarns.

United States Exports of Cotton Yarns Increase in 1926.

United States exports of cotton yarns increased from a total of 21,892,000 pounds, valued at \$11,896,000, in 1925 to 24,037,000, valued at \$12,132,000 in 1926—a gain of about 10 per cent in quantity but of only 2 per cent in value. Shipments of cotton yarns abroad in the first half of 1927 amounted to 14,132,000 pounds and exceeded the exports during the corresponding period of 1926 by 17 per cent. The 1927 exports comprised 8,740,000 pounds of carded yarn, not combed; 4,152,000 pounds of mercerized combed yarns; and 1,240,000 pounds of non-mercerized combed yarns.

The average price of the cotton yarns exported declined from \$0.54 per pound in 1925 to \$0.505 in 1926 and to \$0.478 in the first half of 1927, the drop in price being attributable chiefly to the lower cost of raw cotton. The average price of the yarns imported also declined from \$1.47 per pound in 1925 to \$1.18 in 1926 and to \$1.09 in the first half of 1927. As previously stated slightly more than half of the cotton yarns imported consist of counts above 90's while the exports are composed almost entirely of the coarser yarns. It is doubtful if any appreciable quantities of yarns above 40's are exported from the United States.

South America affords the principal export outlet for cotton yarns spun in the United States it took 16,606,000 pounds in 1926 against 16,620,000 in 1925. Argentina is the United States best individual market for cotton yarns, its share of the total exports having been 50.6 per cent in 1926 against 53.3 in 1925. The Argentine statistics of imports class the bulk of the yarns imported from the United States as weaving yarns, and it is generally understood that a considerable portion of this trade is in coarse yarns for weaving duck.

Machine-Sizing Rayon

(Continued from Page 10)

Many plants dry with cylinders under as high as 22 pounds pressure down to as low as 10 to 15 pounds pressure, claiming that they cannot get the rayon dry unless they do so. At these temperatures, the rayon is so hot that one cannot touch it with his hand. This is really unnecessary and poor practice, for a bone-dry warp cannot be nearly so elastic as a warp dried slowly at lower temperatures.

A rayon sizing machine equipped with fans attached to the lower structure of the machine, kept con-

stantly in motion whether the machine is mixing or idle, will have so much better air circulation that high pressure on the cylinders will be unnecessary. These fans should be placed at either end. When the machine stops, no over-heated warps will result, and the cylinders may be heated at 1½ to 3 pounds pressure with plenty drying to make beautiful warps which will weave far better. They will come off cool and elastic.

How light or how heavy a size may be depends largely upon the individual mill. When goods are sold in the grey, the selling agent usually asks for something just as soft and silky as possible, since rayon heavily sized gives a very harsh, glittering appearance. Depending upon the number of ends, and especially in crowded constructions, the weaver demands a heavier size. Also, the conversion of a cotton loom not too well adjusted to meet rayon has a strong influence on the amount of size employed. Most mills, however, prefer what is termed a "Medium Size," elastic, strong and not too wiry. The strength of the size is important because a too heavily sized warp has been known to tender its filling, if that filling has no protection.

Kind of Size	Pounds			Pounds	
	Water	Amidon	Lubricant	Water	Amidon
Light	400	50	15	400	50
Medium	400	50	25	400	50
Heavy	400	50	35	400	50
Wiry	400	50	50	400	50

Draper Corporation Busy

Boston, Mass.—The Draper Corporation of Hopedale, is operating its shops with a normal working force of about 2800 men on full time. In fact these works have been consistently busy for the past several year, says Frederick Butterworth, assistant treasurer.

By far the larger volume of new business is from Southern cotton manufacturers, consisting of looms for new mills or for additions to old mills. Other orders are for equipment to replace less modern machinery. A very small part of recent orders are from New England cotton mills, said Mr. Butterworth, for their business has been dull.

National Solantine Gray GL Conc.

This new gray of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., an important addition to their line of fast-to-light direct dyes, is characterized by excellent fastness to light and good fastness to washing, sea water, perspiration, alkali, organic acids and rubbing. Possessing excellent solubility and level dyeing properties, it is adapted for application in all types of metal metal machines.

National Solantine Gray GL Conc. is equally as suitable for rayon as for cotton and is recommended for use alone or in combination for the production of a wide range of shades. Having practically no affinity for the animal fibres, it is particularly well suited for silk white effects. Excellent whites are obtained when discharged with hydro-sulfite.

BLEACHERS!

Times are changing.

Old ideas go by the board.

Who of the old folks ever heard of bleaching Cotton with Solozone?

Now plenty of large mills are doing it, at no higher cost!

We are here to tell you how, without obligation.

Write us.

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ROSSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.
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U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, President AMOS M. BOWEN, Treasurer
WM. P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative
P. O. Box 792 GREENVILLE, S. C.

U. S. Ring Travelers are uniformly tempered which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to weight and circles. Quality guaranteed.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

BOSTON

Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

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Frederick Jackson
I. E. Wynne

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Jesse W. Stribling

Factory Office, Providence, R. I.

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223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Leslie, Evans & Company

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Strickland Cotton Mills, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Poulton Cotton Mills,
Royal Cotton Mills

WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

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San Francisco

Boston
Chicago
Cincinnati

St. Joseph
Shanghai (China)
Minneapolis

Wellington, Sears & Company

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66 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia
Atlanta

Chicago
New Orleans

St. Louis
San Francisco

Dallas

Amory, Browne & Co.

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62 Worth St., NEW YORK

Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

CURRAN & BARRY

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New York, N. Y.

REEVES BROTHERS, INC.

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Philadelphia office: Drexel Building

New England office: Middletown, Conn.

Selling Agents for the following Mills:

Cotton Yarns, Combed Peeler, Carded Singles and Ply, Audrey Spinning Co.
Weldon, N. C., Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., Mills Mill, No. 2, Woodruff, S. C.,
Wabena Mills, Lexington, N. C., White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.,
Grey Goods, Print Cloths, Twills, Sheetings, Pajama Checks, Arcadia Mills,
Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York. — The erratic cotton markets made for a rather small volume of business in cotton goods during the week. Most buyers delayed purchasing except for nearby needs. Prices on gray goods were somewhat easier. On finished lines, where prices are not so quick to follow raw materials, prices held steady without change, but business was smaller. In general, most lines of goods are well sold ahead for some weeks to come. Print cloths and sheetings in the medium weights, are sold from for six weeks ahead by a number of mills. Tickings, and many other lines of colored goods are under order for two months or more.

Trade in the heavy cotton goods was rather light, except for tire fabrics and some of the duck constructions. After cotton advanced on the ginning report, business in print cloths and sheetings showed a slight advance. Goods from second were taken freely wherever they were offered at less than mill prices. Inquiry was considerably better as the week ended. The business in 60x48s included some sales at 7½¢ first hands, at which price second hands also sold goods for October delivery. A number continued to hold for five-eighths. Most first hand centers had turned down the bids of 8½¢ cents on 64x60s, but some were obtained, while the sales in second hands were understood to have totaled a moderately fair yardage. On Thursday, a fair quantity had been reported sold in second hands at one-half.

For later deliveries of 68x72s, there were reports of 9¼¢ cents first hands, while spots sold at even money. Some 72x76s had become available in first hands at 11¼¢ cents, with some quoting one-quarter.

Trading in sheetings was continued to few numbers which were sold through first and second hands. The supply for resale purposes has held small because of operators having none too many of them. There was a little done on 4.70-yard at 9¢; 40-inch, 3.75-yard, 10¼¢; 36-inch 5.50-yard, 7½¢; second hand 40-inch 3.60-yard, 11¼¢, and 56x60 4-yard, 10¼¢. Sales of 37-inch 3.50-yard were made at 10¼¢ and 31-inch 5-yard at 8¢. Mills held 36-inch 3-yard for 12¼¢; 37-inch 4-yard, 9¼¢ and 9½¢; 36-inch 5-yard, 8½¢; 40-inch 2.50-yard, 14¼¢.

The market on tire fabric continued quiet, according to various reports, while quotations held nominally unchanged in the absence of enough inquiry to try out mill ideas. A few small orders about complete the total of interest being displayed in cords, lenos and chafer fabrics.

A fair number of small filling in orders have been received by mills for outing flannels. Many manufacturers are said to have sold up the yardage covered in garments and have come in for additional quantities which are usually not to be had before November, except where a limited number of patterns are to be taken out of stock on hand at the mills. The use of these goods is exceptionally strong in the pajama trade.

On broadcloths and warp sateens for prompt delivery 00x60s sold in second hands in a fair way at 11½¢ and 11¼¢, depending upon the make. Mills were quoting three-quarters to even money. On 90x60s, 10¼¢ to five-eighths heard in second hands and three-quarters to even money in first hands, for spots. Fair inquiry was reported for 44x76 combed, 100s two-ply. On 128x68 combed, 17½¢ to 18½¢ cents reported for spots, depending upon the make.

There was interest in substantial quantities of 96x100s combed lawns, which are held for 16¼¢ and up to 17¼¢ by one or two. Less than the recent small interest was observed in combed broadcloths. Second hands continued disposed to sell part of their excess yardage.

There was less interest in the Fall River cloth market than for several weeks past, due to the fluctuations of cotton, and the estimated weekly sales dropped to approximately 45,000 pieces. Tobacco cloths showed a shading of an eighth cent from the week previous. Marquisetts were in fair demand for delivery extending into the new year. Moderate sales of sateens and twills were reported.

Both buyers and sellers evidence but mild interest in the market, and trading in 36-inch low counts was for spot and nearby delivery. Contracts were placed for marquisettes with moderate sateen business reported for quick delivery.

Wide and narrow prints were utterly devoid of interest although mills held very firm on quotations. Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	7¼
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	6¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	6¼
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s.	9
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	10¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	12¼
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	13½
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	11¼
Brown sheetings, stand.	14¼
Tickings, 8-oz.	24 a24¼
Denims	19
Staple gingham, 27-in.	10
Kid finished cambrics	8½a 9¼
Dress gingham	15½a16½
Standard prints	8½

WANTED

Textile chemist familiar with dyestuffs, having some mill experience; apply by letter, giving details as to schooling, experience, salary expected, etc.

BOX 591, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn markets made very little progress during the week. With cotton up one day and down the next, spinners and consumers found it difficult to adjust themselves to the fluctuations. While scattered reductions on carded yarns were reported made by dealers here, spinners strongly resisted lower prices throughout the week. The price situation became a little stronger after the ginning report, but in many instances quotations were regarded as nominal and it was very hard to get an accurate idea of market prices.

Buying was small, although inquiry showed considerable increase on the last two days of the week. Many consumers who have delayed purchasing week after week are believed to be willing to buy freely when more settled conditions develop. In the meanwhile, they continue to buy very cautiously, taking small lots for quick shipment.

Spinners have made effort to maintain the price situation, and it is believed that only a moderate amount of yarn is available for sale at prices lower than spinners quotation. The latter assert even at the highest levels that yarns have touched this year, replacement costs only allow them a very moderate margin of profit. In some instances spinners with cheap cotton on hand have sold under the general market. Little if any distressed yarn has been on the market.

The price situation shows that the coarser numbers have been more subject to price reductions than the finer counts. The advance in combed and mercerized yarns has been more marked than in carded counts, but these yarns have held more firmly than the carded. This condition is due primarily to the situation in staple cotton. In carded yarns, knitting yarns have been weaker than the weaving numbers. The demand for the latter during recent months has been considerably better than that for hosiery yarns.

Quotations in this market, given below, are generally under spinners prices:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.		
8s	34½	
10s	35½	
12s	36½	
16s	39	
20s	40	
24s	44	
26s	45	
30s	49	
40s	56	
50s	58	
ex.	70	
Southern Two-ply Skeins.		
8s	35	
10s	36	
12s	36½	
14s	38	
16s	40	
20s	45	
24s	50	
26s	55	
30s	60	
40s	70	
50s	80	

20s	42
24s	44
30s	46
32s	37
36s	54
40s	56
40s ex.	58
50s	70
60s	78

Part Waste Insulating Yarn.		
6s, 1-ply	30	
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	31	
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	33	
12s, 2-ply	34	
16s, 2-ply	36	
20s, 2-ply	38	
26s, 2-ply	41	
30s, 2-ply	42	
Tinged Carpet	3 and 4-ply	33
White Carpet	3 and 4-ply	34

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply		
8s	35	
10s	36	
12s	38	
16s	40	
20s	42	

Southern Single Chain Warps.		
10s	35	
12s	36	
14s	37	
16s	38	
20s	39	
24s	41	
26s	42	
30s	45	
40s	54	

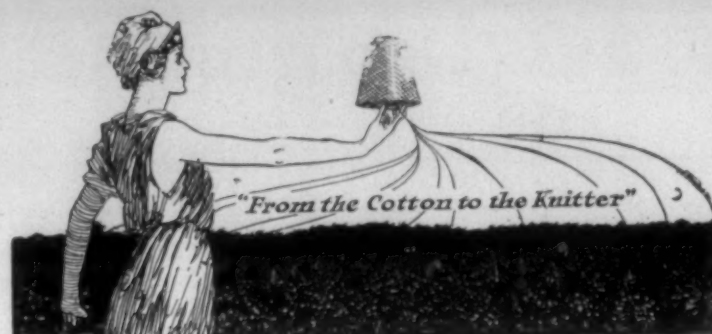
Southern Single Skeins.		
6s	35	
8s	36	
10s	37	
12s	37½	
14s	38	
16s	38½	
20s	39	
22s	40	
24s	42	
26s	43	
30s	44	

Southern Frame Cones		
8s	36	
10s	36½	
12s	37½	
14s	38½	
18s	39	
20s	40	
22s	41	
24s	42	
26s	43	
28s	44	
30s	45	
40s	56	

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-ply.		
16s	51	
20s	53	
30s	61	
36s	66	
40s	72	
50s	77	
60s	85	
70s	95	
80s	1.05	

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.		
10s	44	
12s	45	
14s	46	
18s	47	
20s	48	
22s	49	
24s	52	
26s	54	
28s	55	
32s	58	
34s	59	
36s	62	
38s	64	
40s	65	
50s	76	
60s	85	
70s	95	

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins—Two-ply.		
20s	51	
22s	52	
24s	53	
30s	57	
36s	63	
40s	73	
45s	84	
50s	86	



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of High Grade Combed and Carded Yarn for the
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Greenville, S. C.

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We have personal representative in the West to find the cotton which mills
inquire for. Wire us your wants.

Want Department

Wanted

Expert cotton piece goods dyer. Address Piece Goods, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Experienced dyestuff salesman for Southern territory, preferably one having working knowledge of soluble oils, softeners, etc. Will only consider those who have acquaintance with Southern mills. Address Dyestuff, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale

2 Morton Beam Dyeing Machines, used less than 30 days.
2 Dellahaunty Raw Stock Dyeing Machines.
1 Tollhurst Extractor, 48" Copper Basket.
2 Schuam and Uhlinger Extractors, 42" Copper Basket.
1 Schuam and Uhlinger, 36" Copper Basket.
1 Sargent 8" Diameter Circular Dryer.
2 Sargent Raw Stock Dryers.
1 Butterworth 90° Clamp Tendering Machine for 40" Goods.
1 3 Roll and 1 5 Roll Calendars with Husk Rolls.
All above machinery nearly new. Part used less than twelve months. Close price for quick sale.
Textile Machinery Exchange
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Wanted

A Jacquard machine card cutter who can cut from designs. Earnest Hall, Overseer Weaving, Fairfax, Ala.

Wanted

Overseer weaving for 460 looms on sheetings and drills. Prefer some good, reliable, energetic second hand; one that is willing to stay on the job and understands Draper looms, and checking up the cloth and making out his own payrolls. Don't apply unless you know you can run the job. Must be a good manager of help. Job pays \$6 per day, with second hand. Good house free of cost with water and sewerage. Send all applications with references to C. P. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted

Second hand for Napper Room. Night work. Woonsocket machines. Apply to E. A. Murray, Rosemary, N. C.

WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

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HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 29, 1927.

News of the Mill Villages

LaGRANGE, GA.

James D. Smith of Elm City Mill Buried Thursday.

Mr. James D. Smith, of 903 Forest Avenue, well known and highly respected citizen, died Tuesday morning, September 20, at 9:45 o'clock at the Dunson hospital, after a brief illness.

Mr. Smith, who was fifty-nine years old, was a native of Chambers county, Alabama. In 1916 he moved to LaGrange, and he was employed at the Elm City Cotton Mill where he was held in high esteem by all of his associates.

Mr. Smith was a devout Christian and had been a member of the Congregational church for the past forty years. He served as president of the Troup county Sacred Harp singing association during the past year and was also a member of the I. O. O. F. He always took an active part in the religious life of his community and the announcement of his death came as a shock to his many friends in this section.

Funeral services were held Thursday morning at ten o'clock at the Southwest Congregational church at ten o'clock on Park avenue, Rev. Geo. H. Dierlamm, the pastor, officiating, followed by interment in Hillview annex.

Besides his widow he is survived by six daughters, Mrs. D. C. Cooper, of Michigan; Mrs. G. E. Hamil; Misses Vesta, Margia, Nora and Velma Smith; five sons, Messrs. J. J. W. Smith, A. W. Smith, C. C. Smith, H. M. Smith and Edward Smith; also three brothers, Messrs. J. A. Smith, W. F. Smith, and T. F. Smith; one sister, Mrs. C. L. Browning.

Southwest LaGrange Night School Begins.

On Monday evening, September 26, 6:30 o'clock, registration will begin for the night school at Southwest LaGrange. The registration fee is \$2.50 for the fall term, payable in advance. Classes will be organized

and work will begin on Monday evening.

Instruction will be given in grades one through nine and those interested are requested to be present Monday evening.

The Southwest LaGrange Night School was begun in 1916 and since that time has increased in attendance and interest. Last year sixty-five students were enrolled and the average attendance was unusually high.

The teachers for the 1927-28 term are: Miss Mary Kidd, Miss Maude Permenter, Miss Marion Van Gorder, Miss Jessie Brown, Miss Lorraine Stubbs and Miss Katherine Heard.

LAUREL HILL, N. C.

Springfield Mills Village a Beauty Spot. Popular Couple Wed. Colored People Baptized.

Aunt Becky, you ought to see the flowers here. Granny Wiggs says she won't be behind in that line, and has some started already, though we have been here only a short time.

We have a good Sunday school and hope it will improve. Springfield has already won a singing contest, and we hope to win another.

Miss Novela Sanders and Mr. Grover Small surprised their friends by getting married last week.

Mr. Boyd Thompson and family, have moved from here to near Bennettsville, S. C.

M. John Allen and son of High Shoals, N. C., were week-end visitors in Springfield.

Messrs. John Blake, Alton Lancaster and Bill Price of Raeford, were visitors to Granny Wiggs and the writer, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cook and Mr. Frank Felton, spent the week-end with Mr. Cook's brother in the hospital at Florence, S. C.

Miss Doris Powell has recovered from a few days illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Powell, of Goldsboro, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Driggers.

Granny Wiggs says tell you to come to her birthday party September 30th, and help her play "kitty wants a corner."

We had a great negro baptizing near our village Sunday, which was witnessed with much interest by many of us.

Sorry we didn't see any Waxhaw news in the paper last week.

LOUISE HELMS.

FOREST CITY, N. C.

Alexander Mills Defeat Ellenboro Boys.

Alexander Mills defeated Ellenboro here Saturday, 3 to 0, Walker, Sally Lague star hurler, holding the visitors in check all the way. This is four victories out of seven starts against the Ellenboro.

Walker has pitched 27 innings against Ellenboro and sustained but one run scored on him. Mauney, Piedmont leaguer, was hit hard by the Alexander team.

Alexander will play Spindale Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week for the county championship.

CONCORD, N. C.

Arrangements Made for Next Year Ball Team.

Concord is to have baseball next season. This was determined at a mass meeting held Thursday when committees were appointed to solicit funds for next year's team and make arrangements to enter the local club in the Western Carolina league.

Should the club not be admitted to this league efforts will be made to organize a new semi-pro loop with nearby towns.

Canvassers will start at once toward securing \$3,000, a sum needed to start the team next season and make repairs to the playing field.

Becky Ann's Own Page

JEEMS GETS INTERESTED IN A FLAPPER AND GETS A FLOP

(By Becky Ann)

Well, me an' Jeems have moved to town for the winter, an' that man shore don't act like no grand-daddy. I ort to kept him in the country.

Saturday nite he struck out up street drest in his best, an' never sed one wurd about me goin'. But I had bizness up town, an' I struck out rite behind him.

Purty soon I seen he wuz intrested in sumthin in a skyrt. (I reckon it wuz called a skyrt, but it looked more like a lamp shade.) Well, Jeems had his ize sot on that gal like they wuz glued. I reckon she had on stockin's but she shore didn't look like it, an' lan' sankes! how she did prance along in them hi-heel slippers,—ever once in a while givin' a leetle skip, to sho that she wuz "full o' pep."

"Hot dog!" I hearn Jeems say sorter low, as she give a leetle extra skip an' a Charleston twist an' a New York shimmy; Jeems stepped a leetle more lively, sayin' to hisself: "Sum leetle chicken an' it needs a papa; sum ole nite hawk mite pounce on it—poor thing!" An' Jems about that time caught up, with me close to his heels.

"Little girl, tain't safe fur a purty sweet thing like you to be on the street unscorted," sed Jeems, touchin' her arm. The "gal" turned an' looked at Jeems, an' his mouth flew open like a steam shovel's.

She looked as old as my mother, an' I laffed rite out, passed on an' lefts Jeems a standin' thar red as a beet, while "grandma" went into the Post Office.

COME HERE CARLO

An' I Doan Mean Mebbe

"Old Rufe Bemis had a coon hound that he was tryin' to train, and he just couldn't seem to make that dog learn anything. Kinda prided himself, too, as a dog trainer. But Carlo (that's what he called him) didn't have much sense. Every time he laid eyes on a gun, that hound would stick his tail 'twix his legs and yelp bloody murder and run and hide under the barn or something; and Rufe couldn't call him back or even coax him out with victuals until he'd put away the gun. Well, a gun-shy dog is about as useful as a full dress suit out on a coon hunt.

"One day Rufe got so mad when the dog started to beat it that he up an' shot the critter—stone dead.

"Now, Rufe was never one to be wasteful or extravagant, an' got to thinkin' there might be some sal-

vage out of the three dollars he'd paid for the pup.

"So he sat down and skinned the animal, an' then took the carcass into town and down to Cissie Kaller's barbecue inn, where he sold it to Cissie for three dollars, claimin' it was fresh 'possum.

"Week or so later, Rufe was in town again, and stopped around at Cissie's for dinner. After he ate, he was chewin' the fat with Cissie up at the counter, and to make conversation he asked, 'How'd you like the 'possum I sold you?' 'Fine,' says Cissie. 'That was the last of it in that stew you just et!'

"Well, Rufe didn't stay long after that. He kinda staggered home, gettin' whiter and whiter as he traveled. Then he went out back of the barn, an' just as he started to poke a long black index finger down his throat he mumbled, 'Carlo, little dawg, many's the tahn ah's called yon an' you didn't come. But dis-tahn you's a' comin'."

THE ALARM.

The shriek of a siren rends the air And screams to the traffic lanes, "Beware!"

It lifts its voice in a piercing wail And moans like a soul in sad travail, Obeying the uplifted hand of the cop,

The motor cars drive to the curbing and stop

As the little red car with the clamoring bell

Comes ripping and snorting through traffic, pell-mell.

As swift as a greyhound, unfettered and fleet,

It races its way down the length of the street.

Behind it confusion and chaos are found,

The traffic lights blink and police lice whistles sound

While autos stand hopelessly jammed in a bunch—

The fire chief's hurrying home to his lunch!

—Arthur L. Lippmann, in Judge.

ANDERSON, S. C.

Orr Mill To Build Nice Houses for Operatives.

General contract has been awarded by the Orr Cotton Mills, of this place, to the Townsend Lumber Company, Anderson, for the erection of 25 dwellings for operatives. The Townsend company advises that 19 of the number will contain four rooms and the remaining ones six rooms, all to be plastered and to have composition roofs, electric wiring and plumbing. The total cost will be about \$40,000.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

Ready For Celebration October 7th. Floral Fair Soon. Aged Man Dies From Auto Accident. Ladies Aid Helping Their Church.

Senator Walter F. George, of Vienna, Ga., has been named as speaker for the 7th of October celebration here. There will be band concerts, street parade, speaking, foot-ball, and fire works that night. All mills and schools will be closed.

The East Kings Mountain school opened last Monday and on Tuesday, formal exercises were held. Dr. O. G. Falls, chairman of the school board, was present and made a short talk. Rev. W. N. Cook, pastor of the Second Baptist church and Rev. W. H. Pless, pastor of Grace church and Mr. H. H. Houston also spoke briefly. 280 pupils were enrolled the first week. Mrs. Joe Thompson who has been the principal for a number of years, is still at the head of the school, with the following assistants: Misses Bessie Simonton, Elizabeth Ormand, Hazel Lewis, Jett Plonk, Lucy Kiser, Grace Blalock and Lucile Cornwell.

Committees have been appointed for the floral fair to be held when the chrysanthemums are at their best. Kings Mountain folks know how to grow flowers. The fair has been an annual event since this scribe can remember.

We are glad to see our beloved Senator, H. T. Fulton able to be out for a ride. He has been sick for several weeks; underwent a serious operation in a Charlotte hospital and at one time was not expected to get well. Besides being State Senator, he is Kings Mountain's mortician, and is a friend to everyone.

Dilling Mill News.

Mr. J. M. Jordon, of the Dilling Mill, who was struck by an automobile two weeks ago died from injuries Friday. He was 72 years old.

Brief funeral services were held at the home Friday afternoon by Rev. A. P. Ader, pastor of the Methodist church, and the body was carried to Greenville, S. C., where he had lived for a number of years. Funeral services were held there Sunday afternoon by Rev. W. F. Gault of the Judson Methodist church and interment in Springwood cemetery.

He is survived by a wife and the following children: Mrs. Wray Dill, Misses Annie, Pearl, Fannie Earl, and Lillian Jordon and a son, Norman Jordon, all of Kings Mountain, and Mrs. M. W. Briggie, Mrs. A. F. Newman, Mrs. W. T. Griffin and F. B. Jordon of Greenville, S. C., also two sisters survive, Mrs. Cora King

of Sanford, Fla., and Mrs. Fannie Hodges of Atlanta, Ga.

He was a highly respectful gentleman and leaves a host of friends and other relatives.

Avery Deal was tried in Recorders Court last Thursday for assault on Mr. Jordon with an automobile. The testimony tended to show that the accident was wholly unavoidable and Mr. Deal was acquitted.

Mr. Z. F. Cranford, superintendent of Dilling Mill, spent the week-end in Albemarle. His father has been brought to the hospital at Charlotte and is improving.

Misses Beadie Blackwell and Bryte Hope of Lenoir-Rhyne College, spent Sunday here with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bennett and family spent the week-end in Toccoa, Ga., with relatives.

Phenix Mill.

The Epworth League of Grace Methodist church gave a measuring party in the League room at the church Saturday night. A good crowd was present and all had a nice time.

The Ladies Aid of Grace church will conduct a sale at the Phenix store Saturday. They will sell cakes, fancy work, children's garments, and any thing that is donated. The proceeds will go to the benefit of the church.

Miss Addie Gantt and Mr. Turner were married last week and left for Georgia, where they will make their home.

Messrs. J. B. Mauney, J. E. Mauney and L. L. Greyton, spent Sunday at Lage Lure and Chimney Rock.

Mrs. Robert Fletcher and children are spending the week in Mount Holly with her mother, Mrs. Cordie Hayes.

Cora Mill.

Mrs. W. N. Cook has returned home after spending several weeks with her mother at Sylvia, N. C.

Rev. Robert Chaney, W. H. Dedmon and Ira Falls went to Bethlehem, Sunday night to attend a public B. Y. P. U. meeting.

Mrs. Oscar Gladden is still in the hospital and was not doing so well the last report.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Beam, of Florida spent Wednesday with Mrs. J. C. Blanton. Mrs. Beam is Mrs. Blanton's sister.

Mr. W. C. Ledford, Roy Ledford and Lee Ledford went to Lincolnton, Sunday to see Plato Ledford, who is in the hospital there.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ledford spent Sunday with Mrs. W. A. Morris.

Friends of Mrs. John Davis sympathize with her in the sudden death of Mr. Jesse Barrett last Thursday afternoon.

Mr. A. K. Falls, of Charlotte, is back at home doing some work on his house. Mrs. M. L. C.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Spartan Mills Community Fair, October 21 and 22—Fine Premium List.

Residents of Spartan Mills are preparing for the fair to be held in the community building, October 21 and 22, and an attractive premium list has been arranged by officials of the mills.

All departments of the fair are expected to be filled with displays of home, garden and mill products.

Fair officials have announced the following premium list:

Canning Department.

Mrs. A. L. Elledge, chairman; Mrs. Annie Taylor, Mrs. Harriet Blankenship, Mrs. Lula Russell.

Best general display of 3 half-gallon jars. Best general display of 6 quart jars. Best general display of 8 pint jars. Best general display of jelly, 3 glasses. Best general display of pickles, 3 quart jars. Best general display of preserves, 3 quart jars. Best general display of preserves, 3 pint jars.

Cooking Department.

Mrs. G. C. Suttles, chairman; Mrs. J. A. Anderson, Mrs. Sue Lancaster, Mrs. George Blankenship.

Best loaf yeast bread. Best plate of rolls, 5 to plate. Best plate of baking powder biscuits, 5 to plate. Best plate of soda biscuits, 5 to plate. Best corn bread. Best layer cake. Best loaf cake. Best school lunch for primary child.

Children's Cooking Department.

Best plate flour muffins, 5 to plate. Best plate of drop biscuits. Best plate of fudge. Best layer cake.

Flower Department.

Mrs. John Pearson, chairman; Mrs. E. R. Holder, Mrs. Nellie Roland, Mrs. W. P. Meadows.

Ferns.

Best sword fern. Best maiden hair fern. Best asparagus fern. Best Spingeria fern. Best any other variety. Best red begonia. Best flowering begonia.

Geraniums.

Best collection of geraniums.

Roses.

Best collection of 6, one color. Best basket of roses. Best red rose. Best white rose. Best pink rose. Best cream or yellow rose.

Dahlias.

Best basket of dahlias. Best collection, 5 white. Best collection, 6 pink. Best collection, 6 red. Best collection, 6 orange. Best collection, 6 yellow. Best collection, 6 lavender. Best collection, 6 fancy. Best collection, 6, cactus.

Chrysanthemums.

Best collection, 6 large flowering. Best collection, 3 white. Best collection, 3 yellow. Best basket sin-

gles. Best basket hardy. Best largest bloom.

Special Premium.

Best basket of seasonal flowers.

Gardening.

O. R. Ocheltree, chairman; J. T. Pearson, Rome Gowan, R. R. McAbee, A. L. Elledge, J. E. Pellett.

Best display of garden produce. Best 5 sweet potatoes. Best 5 Irish potatoes. Best head of lettuce. Best bunch of lettuce. Best 5 turnips.

Boys' Department.

W. H. Wingo, chairman.

Health.

Miss L. Irma Bowman, chairman.

Poultry.

R. J. Staton, chairman; J. D. Elders, Chas. Waldrop, S. N. Fain, John Pearson, Eber Greer, Orien Moore, R. D. McAbee, P. H. Hines, T. C. Bullington, John Ballard, A. L. Cannon, Ed Wooten, Edward Dobbins, Early McAbee, Garfield Roland, Arthur Boyd, Roy Southern, J. M. Ball, C. S. Scott.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, Dark Cornish, S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Games, all varieties, Bantams, all varieties, Black Langshans, S. C. Anconas, R. C. Anconas, Silver Spangle Hamburgs, Buff Rocks, Buff Orphingtons.

Prizes Will Be as Follows on All Varieties.

First cock, second cock, first hen, second hen, first cockerel, second cockerel, first pullet, second pullet, first pen, second pen.

Midway.

C. R. Smith, chairman; Chas. Miller, Mitchell Allen, Hobbs Henderson, Jim Jackson, Erwin Worley, Homer Bates, Glenn Peake, Beverly Eison.

Prize Committee.

Rome Gowan, chairman; Robert Staton, Paul Hunnicutt, O. R. Ocheltree, J. T. Pearson, R. D. McAbee.

KERSHAW, S. C.

Mr. E. B. Candler, M. A. Crolley and families visited friends at Fort Mill, S. C., Sunday.

They had the baptismal service at the Second Baptist church Sunday night. There were twelve baptized and four joined by letter; sixteen members added to the church at the close of a revival meeting.

Mrs. B. C. Baker returned to her new home at Kershaw, last week, after spending several weeks at Denmark, S. C.

Mr. O. D. Crolley went to Charlotte Monday to see the races.

Mr. J. L. Sweat and family visited friends at Fort Mill, S. C., Sunday.

Miss Mae Holley and Mr. Clarence McAnville, were quietly married Thursday night by Rev. P. E. Blackmon, of Westville, S. C.; they will make their home in Kershaw.

A READER.

SMYRE (GASTONIA, N. C.)**Mr. and Mrs. Dilling Give Surprise Supper For Busy Bee Club Girls, of Smyre Mills. Personal Items. Births and A Death.**

James Collette, the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Collette, who was seriously injured last Friday morning while on his way to school, is much improved and expects to be able to be brought home from the City hospital, the latter part of this week.

The Busy Bee Club girls were given instruction by Mrs. S. A. Lanier to meet at the Community House at 6:30, instead of 7 o'clock, the usual meeting time on last Monday evening. The girls were very excited when they met at the community house but Mrs. Lanier would not answer their questions as to what she was planning to do. When all the girls arrived, Mrs. Lanier asked them to follow, and she would lead them to their destination. After walking for a short distance, the girls were lead to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dilling, where Mrs. Dilling had prepared a delicious and bountiful supper for the club girls, which was a very pleasant surprise.

Following the supper, games were played and a good time was given all, and the girls returned to their home after thanking Mr. and Mrs. Dilling for having made it possible for them to spend such an enjoyable evening.

We are very glad to welcome into our community Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Rhodes and family formerly of West Gastonia.

Mr. Mark Belt of Charlotte visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Belt, Sunday afternoon.

Miss Lucy Hill is spending this week with relatives in Tennessee.

We are sorry to learn that Miss Lillian Baker is sick; we hope that she will be at the next club meeting.

Mrs. Myrtle Faulkner and family have returned to their home after a short stay at Culbreth, Ga.

Mr. W. C. Fain visited last week-end in Tennessee.

Mr. Herman Jordan visited with his friends of the Priscilla community, Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Joe Johnson and children of Mount Holly, spent the week-end with her daughter, Mrs. G. C. McCarn.

Misses Elizabeth, Thelma, Emma Jane and Willie Belle Hubbard of Belmont, were Sunday visitors of their cousin, Miss Flossie McCarn.

Mrs. Paul Cox and small son, J. T. have returned to their home after spending two weeks with Mrs. D. Y. Grant in Old Fort, N. C.

Miss Bertha Black spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Loftin of Priscilla village.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson and

children, William and Eugene, of Bessemer City, spent Sunday with Mrs. J. M. Lynn and Mrs. S. J. Rabb.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Ford and Miss Della Triplett motored to Kings Mountain, Sunday.

Mrs. R. L. Collette and three children, Bobby, John and Evelyn, were called home from Philadelphia, Miss., on last Friday on account of the accident of James Collette. Mrs. Collette was accompanied home by her father, Mr. W. W. Posy, who expects to spend some time with her.

Misses Nina Wilson and Mary Devine of Bessemer City were the guest of Misses Marie Lynn and Olivia Rabb.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Pinzon visited relatives in West Gastonia, Sunday.

Mr. Roy Saddler and Bynum Ledford spent Sunday in Kings Mountain with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Gilbert had as their dinner guest Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor and small son, Paul, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Painter and small son, John Thomas, of the Ranlo community.

Miss Jennie Gilbert attended a reunion in McAdenville, last Sunday.

Miss Sue Whitworth, of Charlotte was the week-end guest of Miss Eileen Holland.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Patterson, a daughter, Frances Dean, on September 16, 1927.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frazier Hill, on September 18, 1927, twin boys, Ben and Glenn. Ben died on Sunday afternoon and was buried Monday at Long Creek Baptist church.

NEWBERRY, S. C.**Newberry Cotton Mills Community House to Open Soon. A Forty-Piece Band. Fine Sunday Schools.**

As a fine community, with unusual attractions and advantages, Newberry Cotton Mills have no superior. Willowbrook Park is famous for its broad rolling green lawns, splendidly furnished playgrounds, skating rink, rustic bridges, gorgeous flowers, and seating capacity for the great throngs that gather. This is a great place for church festivals, banquets, and political gatherings.

A new community house on the order of a country club, will be opened soon. The building cost around \$12,000, and the very best of furnishings, including piano, victrola, and a radio, will be added. The kitchen, and dining room which will seat 70, has a fine array of everything dear to the hearts of housewives. A big South Bend range, an electric percolator and dishes galore, are among the attractions.

A 40 piece band, is another asset that the entire State is proud of. It was organized 24 years ago, by W.

H. Hardeman, overseer weaving, and D. B. Chandler, overseer cloth room. Mr. Hardeman has been manager and Mr. Chandler, secretary and treasurer ever since. Some of the original charter members are still in the band. J. S. Pruett, is the third director. This band has a big reputation and has far more calls for services than can be accepted.

A large number of Newberry mill boys have finished college, and several others are now in college. James Kinard, a Newberry mill boy, is principal of Newberry College and superintendent summer schools.

The Baptist church has a new pastor, Rev. Everett Hite, of Bath, S. C., who will begin his new duties October 1st. Rev. J. E. Thomas has resigned after five years service. The Men's Bible Class, taught by J. M. Davis, superintendent of Newberry Cotton Mills, attends 100 per cent. There are 46 enrolled, and 46 go. It is said to be the liveliest class in the city. However, the Ladies' class, taught by E. J. Waits, overseer carding, declare they have the best teacher, and best class, and this friendly bit of rivalry, no doubt helps attendance in the classes. The entire Sunday school is above the average. J. V. Jones, overseer spinning is one of the faithful, and is largely responsible for this good Sunday school.

The Methodist and Lutheran churches are also noted for progressiveness, and we hope to have a write-up from them soon.

The big power development on Saluda river will mean much to the city of Newberry. The \$20,000,000 dollar dam, which will be built about 30 miles away will back water to about 8 miles of Newberry.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.**Y. M. C. A. To Have Night School For Mill Operatives.**

A night school for employees of the Cannon and Cabarrus Mills will be opened in Kannapolis on Wednesday, October 5, by the Y. M. C. A.

Three courses it is announced, and nine subjects will be taught by H. B. Robertson, of the Cannon Manufacturing Company; Herman B. Wisby, general superintendent of the local public schools; Carl Sharpe, of this city, and Livingston Vann, Jr.

Under Messrs. Robertson and Wisby a general course consisting of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, English, and shop arithmetic, will be taught. Mr. Vann will have charge of the course in accounting and bookkeeping, while Mr. Sharpe will teach show card writing.

A Tip.

The only way to get the best of this used car business is to be the first one that uses the car.—Judge.

DRIVEN FROM HOME

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

"Oh, the devil,—shut up! From the way you talk,—I guess you'd all be better off if I were dead." John grumbled as he got up from the table and reached for his hat.

"Hold on, John," came Granny's command. "I won't be here when you get back. You an' Lou won't find your supper cooked an' waitin', as always. Somethin' broke inside o' me, I think—the straw, I reckon. Yes, I'm a goin' John."

"Well, go on," he growled. Then as an after thought; "Come and see us when you get ready, of course. There's no use being so tragic; you won't be far away." and he started out.

"John," she called him again, tremulously, and he turned back, impatiently exclaiming:

"Well, what now?"

"John, I'm leavin' for good an' all. Get this straight. I'm not goin' to stop close by, nuther. I'm goin' plum away,—maybe ferever an' ever. Won't you kiss me John? It's been a long, long time since you kissed me my boy!" following him to the door, putting her old toil worn hands on his breast, and looking up into his hard, evil lined face with tears in her eyes. John looked down upon her, his eyes narrowing speculatively, and made no move to offer the caress for which she pleaded.

"Just what do you mean," he said slowly, "where in h—do you think you'll go? What you mean to do, anyhow? Trying to knock me out of my inheritance, are you?"

"I'm goin' to have a little peace somewhere so fur away I won't know what you're doin'," she said sadly. "I can't stand it no longer, Honey, though I'd die for you,—if it would do you any good. Kiss me son, just once,—as if you cared!"

"Ma, see here; I'm in no humor for foolishness. You needn't expect me to be overjoyed when you announce your intention of spending what rightly belongs to me," brushing her old hands aside angrily. "I'm beginning to smell a rat. Maybe you've heard from Johnny? Maybe you're going to him?"

Granny was silent, twisting her apron and looking at him piteously and in pained surprise.

"You'll find five hundred dollars in the bank for you," she finally said, in a soft far-away voice. "The rest I'll spend on the children—or fix it so they'll get it," ignoring his question about Johnnie. "Go and get your five-hundred and do what you please with it. If you'd stay sober an' invest it right, you'd have a chance to make good yet. But you won't—it'll soon be gone. Won't you kiss me John? This is the last time I'll ask you," her voice choked in sobs.

"Oh, ma! you make me tried! Stop your foolishness.

They're All There

From the doffer boys, the spinners, the weavers on up to the overseers, superintendents and even the mill owners, they're all there in the

Becky Ann Bocks

Aunt Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) writes of Southern mill life as no other author has ever done. Her thrilling romances throb with life and love in the mill villages, grip your interest and hold it to the last line.

Read

Only a Factory Boy

Hearts of Gold

Will Allen—Sinner

The Better Way

A Man Without a Friend

Driven From Home

PRICE \$1.00 EACH

Order from

Clark Publishing Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

Nobodys Business

By Gee McGee.

Tim Timkins got too familiar with Bill Simkins pig, and took it to his home 5 miles away. Tim was arrested, and taken before the judge. Tim tried to explain to the judge that he was joking, but the judge told him that he carried the joke too far, and now poor Tim is away on a 60-day visit. Moral: Steal a million dollars and stay at home.

Installment buying has worked wonders in this old country. It has busted thousands upon thousands of grocery stores, and has kept millions of children out of school because they were too ragged to appear in public, and forced doctors to do about half their work in the name of (forced) charity, and afforded hundreds upon hundreds of the poor devils who have to toil and sweat for a living to see some of the world that they could not have seen otherwise. It has hurt like thunder, but after all—mebbe it has paid.

Typographical errors are the bunk. A few days ago in one of my articles, I said: "The good old soul was too sacred to disturb." The newspaper said: "The poor old fool was too scared to disrupt." Just yesterday, I wrote it: "The flapper in question had on pink teddies and blue hose." The type-setter made me say: "The flapper had no pink teddies and blue shoes." Now I'd like to know how in the thunder he ever decided that I knew anything about what kind of teddies she had on. It looks like there's always something or somebody trying to get my wife turned against me.

If you would know the real character of a man, find out what he says when his wife kicks his dog. (We are sorry that we cannot advise our friends what is necessary to determine the character of the female of the speshees. I have been married only about 21 years.)

There is much talk about old Mrs. Pinhead. Her neighbors say that she's the meanest woman they ever saw. Just last week, she whipped her cream, beat her grocer, stamped her husband's letters, twisted the head off a cabbage, pinched a box of snuff, thumped a watermelon, scratched her daughter's back, talked back at her doctor over the telephone, chewed the rag when she cut her finger, poked fun with her funny bone, lit a rag when the door bell rang, claimed that she kneaded dough when everybody knew she had 4 dollars in her stocking, cut the buck, balled the jack, and raised sand while sweeping her back yard. Such a woman as that ought, by rights, be locked up in the postoffice and shot with a hypodermic syringe.

Good times are upon us again. Saw 2 book agents and 3 lightning rod salesmen in town yesterday. Just as soon as the farmers get a few dollars in their pockets from the sale of cotton, there will be covies, droves, packs, and hunches of all kinds of dead-beats, pikers, fakirs, rascals, and other human vermin flocking hither and yonder all over the country, extracting cash from a long-suffering people, and otherwise beating them.

You're not going anywhere. We couldn't run you off!" laughing harshly as he went out, joined Lou in the yard and drove away, never even looking back at the dear old gray-headed mother who stood in the kitchen door gazing after them, her soul torn with the anguish of parting and the realization of her son's utter heartlessness.

"Oh God! That ain't my baby—my one and only child!—surely Lord, that ain't my boy! No! No! It ain't John that treats me so cruel,—it's sin that's got him in bondage. Lord in heaven, forgive him! He don't mean to be so bad—he used to be kind, but now, oh, God, he never is. An' I'm goin' away—yes, goin' away."

"An' leave us?" asked the twins, who had come close to her unnoticed, and now clutched at her skirts. "You ain't goin' to leave us, are you, Granny?" pleadingly. And she dropped on the steps and folded the two forlorn little boys in her arms, telling them in part what she had done and meant to do—begging them to be brave and good, saying that God would take care of them.

CHAPTER XXIII

Mrs. Grim, according to previous instructions, sent a wagon for Granny's trunk and had it carried to the station that very afternoon. Granny went to spend the night with her, intending to catch an early train South next morning.—Sunday.

But John got drunk, came home about dark, found Granny gone and no supper, and got on such a rampage as his folks had never before seen. The twins, angry and frightened, fled from his wrath and hid in a ditch in the cotton patch, vowing eternal vengeance,—a threat which they intended to make good "before long."

They rolled up their sleeves and showed their muscles, practiced throwing rocks, etc., and discussed plans to be executed "some day" that would pay in part, for what had been done to Granny.

They were not so far from the house, and could hear the terrible noise of battle, punctuated by curses from their father, still viler language and stifled screams from Lou, and finally saw and heard their father, when he mounted his horse and rode away at breakneck speed, yelling back defiantly:

"To h—with you and the whole d—pack! I'm gone, and gone forever."

And then there was silence—a long terrible silence, more awful than the terrors of battle had been. Was Lou dead? Had their father killed her? Slowly, fearfully, gripping each other with trembling hands the twins finally, with white faces and wide, frightened eyes, crept into the yard and found poor Tinker, dead, his head bursted and bleeding from a blow; and, crumpled in front of the corn crib, ghastly by the light of the full moon, lay Lou, apparently lifeless, her face a mass of blood, her tongue protruding,—a sight to send terror to braver hearts.

A few moments later the twins, dirty, breathless, sobbing incoherently and wildly, were pounding on Mrs. Grim's door, just as she and Granny were about to retire.

"The Lord have mercy! What's the matter?" screamed Granny, as they both fell pellmell upon her, looking back over their shoulders for an imaginary pursuer, while Mrs. Grim bolted the door, and Susie bounced out of bed and joined the group.

"Pa's killed Lou,—an' he's gone! said us all go to h—he won't never be back! Oh, an' Tinker's head's busted wide open, an' her hair's all down an' her face all blood, an' her tongue lolled out—Granny, you can't leave us now!" They wailed, while Mrs. Grim and Granny gazed into each other's eyes in mortal dread.

"No, no my precious ones, Grany won't never leave you, never, never! Where I go you shall go—there, there! Don't cry so,—don't honey,—don't darlin'!" as the little boys almost strangled her.

"Well, there's nothing to do but go and see about this," said Mrs. Grim. "Get your clothes on, Susie. I hate to take you into such, but it's unavoidable; there's no one to leave with you," and throwing a light scarf over her head, they all returned to the Elgricel home, finding things just as reported by the twins, only Lou was groaning piteously every moment or two.

Silently, Granny, white-faced, and with despair in the depths of her soul, assisted by Mrs. Grim and the twins, soon had Lou on her bed, bathed and dressed her wounds, and were about to go for a doctor when Lou spoke up and objected very emphatically:

"No! I won't have a doctor. Bring one here and I'll kick h—out of him!"

"Well, I guess you ain't dyin,' nohow," said Granny bein' as you still have your temper same as ever. Where's John?"

"Gone to the d—I hope. Anyhow, he won't dare to show his face here again. I had started to get out a warrant for him for hitting me. Then he tried to kill me." After a pause Lou continued:

"No, he won't never be back. He got that five hundred out of the bank—look in my right stocking—I'll bet he's got mine too!" she ended wildly.

Granny looked; the stocking had been torn open, and the money was gone.

"There's nothing here," said Granny, and then Lou began such a tirade of abuse, profanity, and vile language, that Mrs. Grim placed a firm hand over her mouth.

"Shut up." "You shall not take the name of my God in your foul lips like that! Oh, you wicked, sinful woman! Here you are, miraculously saved from death at the hands of the man you have ruined, and instead of being grateful to God for His mercies, you take His blessed name and couple it with the vilest language your sinful heart can devise. Oh, I try hard to love you and hate your sins, but I find in spite of all my efforts, it is impossible to do anything but loathe you!"

Lou struggled for expression and protested that she was not to blame for John's degradation—that his mother had failed in his training.

NEW BROOKLAND, S. C.

Columbia Mills Company continue Improvements—New Spinning Machinery To Be Installed.

There are as fine, healthy and robust looking people in the Columbia Mills (Old Duck Mill) as can be found anywhere in the State, regardless of where located. They don't look like mill people at all. The writer was there on Wednesday night and Thursday last week—and every operative was conspicuously clean. And we mean CLEAN—just as if from the barber shop and laundry; and, we were told that they kept that way.

We have never seen so many automobiles around a mill. There must have been more than a hundred, and the majority were real automobiles—not Fords—owned and driven there by the operatives.

Columbia Mills keep the same management it has had for many years—and we found few changes in department heads since our last visit about 10 years ago.

Mr. S. K. Oliver, agent and treasurer, doesn't seem to grow a day older, and the superintendent, Mr. John R. Hilton, still retains his old-time pep and enthusiasm.

The company has just installed a complete Bahnson humidifying system all through the mill, and new spinning machinery will be installed and ready for operation by the first of the year.

Overseers are: C. R. Costner, carder; T. W. Dyer, second hand; J. W. Blume, spinner; J. B. Thompson, second hand; J. D. Porter, twister; J. C. Bundick, second hand; J. A. Bayden, beamer; O. G. Medlin, second hand; J. C. Kirby, weaver; Mack Mathias, second hand; J. R. Reilley, overseer cloth room; H. R. Duran, second hand; Mr. Cantwell, overseer waste department; Homer Wood, in rope department; B. L. Dunlevey, master mechanic, assisted by Mr. Geddings; W. C. Windman, superintendent of power, assisted by A. L. Awtry.

We had a very pleasant visit to Columbia Mills, added many names to our subscription list, and now we need a live correspondent to send us the news from there. Who will volunteer?

"AUNT BECKY."

ROCK HILL, S. C.

News Notes From the Wymojo Mill Village. Miss Wilma Rector Entertains.

We think the HOME SECTION is just grand; so is the Bulletin. Becky Ann, we've known you for years, and know that you will be a great addition to Mr. Clark's staff.

We have a fine superintendent and a fine set of overseers. Our superintendent is Mr. D. E. Elmore; J. M. Elmore is day carder and Mr. Ramsour, night carder; L. W. Williams is day spinner and R. W. McGinnis, night spinner.

We have a nice town to live in and the health of the people is good.

The young people enjoyed a sociable Friday night with Miss Wilma Rector as hostess.

Mr. R. J. Knight has moved from our village to Pineville, N. C. We hope they will like their new home.

Aunt Becky, you must visit us sometime. We will be glad to have you any time.

If our little notes are welcome, we will write again. JACK.

(You are truly a welcome addition to our fine bunch of correspondents. Am sailing you some stamped envelopes.—Aunt Becky.)

FRIES, VA.

Two Claimed By Death. "Big Joe" Overseer Weaving Eats Too Much.

Aunt Becky:

We hope the fire which we read about in this morning's paper didn't scorch any coat-tails belonging to the Bulletin. (No indeed it didn't!)

We have two deaths to report that makes us feel very sad. One is that of Edd Sawyer, a loom fixer, who has practically grown up here in the mills. He was 31 years old and leaves a wife and one son, aged about 7 years. He was stricken ill about 8 o'clock Friday morning and died at 7 the same evening with something like paralysis.

The other was Mr. J. M. Rector, who was found dead in his hotel at East Radford Tuesday evening last. Mr. Rector had been in the mercantile business here up to a year ago and was known throughout the country as a member of the "Hill Billies," musical performers, often going to Washington to make records and broadcast on the radio. He leaves a wife and four children who have the sympathy of this community.

Several of our boys and girls left last week to enter the colleges of their selection.

Bill Bolton goes to William and Mary for his last year; John M. and Harry Lee Phipps and Jimmie Bolton to Fork Union Military Academy; Edith Mae Robinson to Virginia Intermont at Bristol; Maud Atkins, Eunice Hill and Katie Bartlette, State Teachers' College at East Radford.

It doesn't so much make me want to be a school kid again to see all these youngsters starting out but it does make me have an overwhelming desire to convey to them, if it were possible, a true conception of their wonderful opportunities. The writer did have the great good fortune to attend the free school in our boyhood days until we had reached the fourth grade. What we learned we think has been a great help to us but realize now we could have done much better. Good luck, youngsters!

Aunt Becky, you remember Big Joe, our boss weaver? Well, the other night our Men's Progressive Club invited the Galax Rotarians over to a banquet. We had a real pleasant evening of eating, singing and speech-making; but "Big Joe" must have done nothing but eat, for the next day and all this week he says his "stomach hurts."

Old Jack Frost came snooping around;

He hit us on the nose;

Made us shed our B. V. D.'s

And put on winter clothes.

GEORGIA CRACKER.

(Jeems says: "Same here—about them clothes."—Editor.

NEWBERRY MEN GO UP.

Cecil V. Thomas, night overseer of weaving, Newberry Cotton Mills (son of Uncle Jeems and Aunt Becky), and James Taylor, popular young mill men, took their first ride in an aeroplane a few days ago and say they have no desire to fly across the Atlantic, or even Broad River! There are some good jokes going the rounds about how men are "going up" and "coming down."

"Viper!" said Mrs. Grim, between clenched teeth, "I know that John Elgricel was a good husband and father until he was caught in the snare you laid for him in your drugged liquor and seductive persuasions. Until you and your kind joined forces with illicit whiskey distillers, took up your abode on Long Creek, protected by those who were sworn to uphold the majesty of the law, husbands stayed at home with their wives and children at night, and our community was peaceful, and law-abiding. You did ruin John Elgricel, and others.

"The law seems strangely averse to handling such characters as you are. It's getting so, not only in the country, but in the city, that loose characters have no fear of trouble, and bad women can walk around unmolested,—can even wreck happy homes and break the hearts of faithful wives. What we need is the good of old fashioned Ku Klux to handle such people."

"But you haven't got that, and your county and city officials are as guilty as any of us, and don't dare push us. Oh h—, you wouldn't say such things to me if I were not helpless." Lou raged. "And I won't be helpless long—get that?"

"Oh yes, I get you," smiled Mrs. Grim. "I've talked to you just as plainly a number of times, when you were in perfect use of all your facilities. You have sense enough to know when to keep quiet."

"Lord, Lord!" groaned Granny, "It does seem to me that my troubles are more than I can bear. I don't know what to do or which way to turn, now!"

"Well, it seems to me that the Lord is helping you out, Granny," said Mrs. Grim. "You hated so much to leave the twins, and now you can take them with you."

"Sure—take 'em! I'm not going to be worried with the brats!" growled Lou. "Take 'em and go on! Don't change your plans at all. I don't need you nor want you. The quicker you go the better."

"You can have the crop tended, or sell out, as it stands, I suppose," mused Granny, "and get more for it than John took from you."

The twins and Susie, unnoticed, listened attentively and silently, but expressively with words, winks and nudges, carried on an exciting pantomime.

Albert and Alfred were already seeing the "silver lining" in the cloud. They were going with Granny! They'd get to ride on the train! They'd never see daddy again, thank heaven, and oh, goody! they'd go find Johnnie and all be together!

Granny could not get the twins to go till Tuesday, so Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, there was a dog funeral in the orchard, Susie conducted the services, and Albert and Alfred were chief mourners, as well as grave diggers. There were half a dozen other children of the neighborhood present, having been invited at Sunday school that morning by Susie; all brought flowers and looked as solemn as the occasion required.

(Continued Next Week)